The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

IN THIS ISSUE

Under the Japanese Flag in the Manchurian Capital

Chinchow Falls Into Hands of the Japanese---What Next ?

Nanking---The Cynosure of All Eyes

Britain Adopts Policy of Repression in India

Japan's Hand in Future C. E. R. Affairs

Issues at Stake in the Manchurian Crisis . . . . By Arthur N. Holcombe

Tsitsihar and Beyond---Hospital Work Under Difficulties . . . . By a Correspondent

An Open Letter to Eva Chow From America . . . . By Julia Ellsworth Ford

Tourism in the Northwest---A Neglected Opportunity . . . . By Dickson Tong

China's Silk Industry Facing a Grave Crisis . . . . By Paul K. Whang

Japan's Hand in the Opium Trade in Manchuria . . . . By Garfield Huang

The Market for Railway Equipment in North China and Manchuria

New Process Will Make China Grass Into Cloth

In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1932 **VOLUME 59, NUMBER 6**

FORTY CENTS A COPY

The National City Bank of New York

1-A KIUKIANG ROAD, SHANGHAI
Head Office:
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits
U. S. $224,500,000

Branches and Affiliates:

Argentina
Belgium
Brazil
Chile
China
Colombia
Cuba
Dominican Republic
England
France
Haiti
India
Italy
Japan
Mexico
Peru
Philippine Islands
Porto Rico
Republic of Panama
Spain
Straits Settlements
Uruguay
Venezuela

For a Clear Picture of World Events Read

The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury

China today is passing through one of the most vital stages of her long history. Never before has it been so important that residents in China keep abreast of world events, because day by day this great country is coming into closer contact with all the nations of the world.

No better medium than The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury can be obtained through which to keep pace with the world developments which are exerting such tremendous influence upon the China of today and the China of tomorrow.

Through its special United Press cable service from America and the three great European news services, this paper is able to present a daily picture of happenings throughout the world, much of it 15 hours ahead of any other Shanghai newspaper.

The SHANGHAI EVENING POST
and MERCURY
17-21 Avenue Adward VII
Telephone 11389
Shanghai's Only American Newspaper

Please enter my subscription for one year at the rate of $15 (outports $20, Foreign Countries $75) which I enclose herewith.

Name ....

Address ....

REDUCE PRESENT HIGH LIVING-COSTS!

Shanghai Electrical Household Servants perform their silent duties to perfection at lowest possible wages.

IRONS
PERCOLATORS
TOASTERS
KETTLES
WAFFLE IRONS
HAIR DRYERS
} 2 hours for 3 tael cents!

VACUUM CLEANERS
FLOOR POLISHERS
} 6 hours for 3 tael cents!

BEDWARMERS 25 hours for 3 tael cents!
DESK FANS less than ½ tael cent per hour
CEILING FANS less than 1 tael cent per hour
ELECTRIC COOKING average household Tls. 10.00 per month
REFRIGERATORS average Tls. 2.70 per month

SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY

SHOWROOMS:

95, NANKING RD. DENIS BUILDING.
272, CHEKIANG RD., and 107, BOONE RD.

TEL. 11010

WHEN YOU TRAVEL IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST

You can save time, trouble and expense by utilizing the many facilities we offer you.

We are the ONLY CHINESE TOURIST AGENTS co-operating with the Chinese Government Railways, other railways, steamship lines, aviation companies, hotels and other interests catering to the needs of visitors.

The aim of our Service is to make your trip easy and delightful.

Information or anything in connection with TRAVEL, please apply to

CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE

Head Office:
114 Szechuen Road, Shanghai
Tel. 68741-2-3-9

Sub-Office:
787 Yates Road, Shanghai.
Tel. 35508

BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

PUBLICATIONS ON CHINA AND WORLD AFFAIRS

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Life and Principles—Contains chronicle of Dr. Sun's life, Successes and Reverses, the Three Principles, Dr. Sun's Criticism of Karl Marx, Development of Chinese Industry, Outline of National Reconsruction and bearing of same ot People's National Convention, Writion by Edward Bing-Shuey Lee..Price 50-Cts.

China in 1930—Complete chronological record ot events in the Chinese Republic during 1930, covers political, military economic developments; 50 pages; written by Edward Bing-Shuey Lee, Editor, The Peking Leader.....Price (Abroad, G. O. 25-cts,) in China .... 50-Cts.

Chinese Trade-Mark Law, including Regulations and Classification of Merchandise; text in English and Chinese; 19 pages, translation by Norwood F. Allman, attorney, Shanghai..... ... .Price $3

National Government, Nanking

Gold Currency Plan for China—Report of the Kemmerer Commission of Financial Experts entitled, "Project of Law for the Gradual Introduction of a Gold-Standard Currency System in China, together with a Report and Analysis in support thereof. Printed in the English language, 180 pages (G. $ 2.50, outside of China..................................Price $ 5.—

The Chinese Eastern Railway—An Analytical Study. —A detailed study of this strategic railway built by the Czar of Russia with money borrored in France, the spear-head of a Russian-controlled and dominated Oriental Empire and Russian-controlled rouse to a warm-water port; a railway that caused one disastrous war and threatens to cause further touble. A Chinese view of the North Manchurian situation, by Tsao Lien-n-en, written on behalf of the Chinese Bureau of Economic Information, Price.....Mex $1.50 in China or (abroad), G.$1

The End of Exterritoriality in China By Thomas F. Millard ....Price $5.00

China's Labor Movement,—By Lowe Chuan-hua—Pamphlet of 23 pages giving detailed information regarding the development of China's labor movement in recent years, particularly from the First Revolution in 1911. Contains statistics dealing with the introduction of machinery with a tabulation of important labor events since 1911. Price, including postage 70 Cts.

Organic Law of the National Government of China—Promulgated on October 4th, 1928. Both in Chinese and English..................................Price 50 Cts.

The Far Eastern Information Bureau

Documents with Reference to the Sino-Russian Dispute...Price 50 Cts

China Today: Political—A booklet, which with appendix, contains approximately 150 pages and covers the Nationalist Movement with a reference to the political organization before and since 1911, civil conflicts since 1916, the Nationalist Movement, Revolt Against External Influences, attitude of the United States, etc..................By Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, former professor of Oriental History at Harvard and now chief of the Far Eastern Bureau of the State Department Cloth Cover...............Price $ 3.00

World Peace Foundation, N. Y.

Eighth Yearbook of the League of Nations—The record of 1927. ....Price 70 Cts.

The World Court 1922 to 1928,—The Yearbook of the Permanent Court of International Justice, By Dr. Manley O. Hudson, professor of International Law at Harvard. ....Price 70 Cts.

American Neutrality and International Police—lip By Phi C. Jessup, Assistant Professor of International Law, Columbia University ....Price 70 Cts.

The British Commonwealth of Nations—By A. Lawrence Lowell and D. Duncan Hall..............................Price 70 Cts.

Nicaragua and the United States—By Isaac Joslin Cox...Price 70 Cts.

Arbitration and the United States—Summary of Development of Pacific Settlement of International DisputesPrice 25 Cts.

The Locarno Conference—October 1925....................Price 15 Cts.

The Mexican Revolution and the United States—1910-1926 ....Price 15 Cts.

Foreign Policy Association, N. Y.

International Naval Situation—Non-technical exposition of attempts to limit international armament; pre-war supremacy of the British navy, and American attempts to achieve parity; questions pertaining to capital ships and auxiliary vessels, gun elevations, etc., Geneva and Washington Conferences, with appendix dealing with foreign trade merchant marine tonnage ....Price 90 Cts.

The Power of International Finance—By John Foster Dulles and Morris Hillquit; discussion of the banker's task in reconstruction together with implications and political consequences......................Price 45 Cts

The League and Outlawry of War—Review of obligations of League in regard to territorial guarantees, actions in war, etc,..................................Price 75 Cts.

Problem of an Austro-German Union—Historical setting of the Anschluss problem with consideration of bearing of peace treaty ....Price 75 Cts.

The United States and the Nicaragua Canal...............Price 60 Cts.

Can the League Cope with Imperialism—By Henry Noel Brailsford and Salvador de Madariaga; Leader of English Independent Labor Party considers the "omissions" of the League..........................Price 60 Cts.

The Ascendancy of the Dollar—By Dr. Max Winkler; Summary of American Foreign Investments in 1927, considered from standpoint of "America as World's Banker"..................................Price 60 Cts.

Defaults and Repudiations of Foreign Loans—Impartial and accurate resume of foreign loans and defaults abroad...... ....Price 80 Cts.

Soviet Russia After Ten Years—By James G. McDonald, Stuart Chase and Edmund A. Walsh review of the operations of the Bolshevist theory of government..Price 45 Cts.

Carnegie Endowment For International Peace

Policy of the United States and other National with Respect to the Recognition of the Russian Soviet Government, 1917-1929—By D. Doughton, Assistant Professor of the Political Science, University of Arizona ....Price 30 Cts.

The New Germany—By Dr. Ernst Jackh; a discussion of Germany's new spiritual readjustment in the post-war period with bibliography........ ....Price 20 Cts.

America and Treaties for Avoidance of War—By Philip C. Jessup; an examination of the development of international arbitration with text of Briand-Kellogg Treaty ....Price 15 Cts.

The University of Chicago Press

Problems of the Pacific—Proceedings of Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu edited By J. B. Condliffe; study of democratic proceedure applied to international Relations..............................Price $ 10—

Council on Foreign Relations

Political Handbook of the World—By Malcolm W. Davis and Walter H. Mallory; Council on Foreign Relations; A consideration of Parliaments, Parties and Press of the different nations incomposite form.....Price $ 9.50

The Mineral Industry of the Far East—Economic and Geological Report on the Mineral Resources and Mineral Industries of the Far Eastern Countries: China with Manchuria, Japan with its dependencies, Korea and Formosa; Russian Far East, Philippines and Indo-China, and General Survey of the Far Eastern Mining Industry on the background of the World's Mineral Market. By Boris P. Torgasheff, Sometime Lecturer of the Peking National University and Commercial Attache in China. Price: Mex. $ 20 in China; Gold $10 in U.S.A., £ 2 in Europe. (including postage.)

Send orders with check or postal order to the undersigned

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

38 AVENUE EDWARD VII **SHANGHAI**

密勒氏評論報

The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper
for transmission with special marks privileges in China.

Volume 59 Shanghai, China, Saturday, January 9, 1932 **Number 6**

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher; GEO. W. MISSEMER Asst. Editor; HOH CHIH-HSIANG, Asst. Editor; ROY P. McNAIR, Jr., Advertising Manager; F. K. CHAO, Business Dept.

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

C. Y. W. MENG DANIEL J. LEE
S. C. YANG (Harbin) TRYPHON KU
MARK M. LU (Honan) CHANG YA-CHUEN
FLORENCE WONG (London)

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TEN DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs

Britain Adopts Policy of Repression in India 167
Nanking—The Cynosure of All Eyes 168
Under the Japanese Flag in the Manchurian Capital...... 170
Chinchow Falls Into Hands of the Japanese—What Next? 173

Special Articles

Issues at Stake in the Manchurian Crisis......... ....
....By Arthur N. Holcombe 175
Japan's Hand in the Opium Trade in Manchuria............
.... By Garfield Huang 178
An Open Letter to Eva Chow From America................
.... By Julia Ellsworth Ford 179
The Market for Railway Equipment in North China and Manchuria 180
China's Silk Industry Facing a Grave Crisis ....
.... By Paul. K. Whang 181
Japan's Hand in Future C. E. R. Affairs 182
New Process Will Make China Grass Into Cloth 183
Tourism in the Northwest—A Neglected Opportunity
.... By Dickson Tong 184
Taitsihar and Beyond—Hospital Work Under Difficulties
.... By a Correspondent 185
In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction 188
Men and Events 193
New Books of Interest in the Far East........................ 194
Who's Who in China 195
What the Ships Carry between America and China......... v

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA OR ABROAD SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII. SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW MAY BE FOUND IN THE "INTERNATIONAL INDEX TO PERIODICALS" COPIES OF WHICH ARE ON FILE IN MOST STANDARD LIBRARIES.

WASHINGTON OFFICE
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

BRITAIN ADOPTS POLICY OF REPRESSION IN INDIA

THE fat is in the fire in India. Mr. Gandhi, the Indian Nationalist Leader, has been arrested, Viceroy Willingdon has refused to discuss matters of government policy further with Mr. Gandhi, a campaign of civil disobedience has again been started and the British Government will attempt to put it down by force, not with bludgeons (lathis) this time, but with rifle fire. Lord Willingdon in reply to Mr. Gandhi's request for reconsideration of the special ordinaces for the preservation of law and order which recently were promulgated in the United and Northwest Frontier provinces, expressed his regret that the working committee of the Indian Congress, under Mr. Gandhi's advice, had passed a resolution calling for a general revival of civil disobedience. The Viceroy characterized Mr. Gandhi's attitude as all the more deplorable in view of the declared intention of the Governments of Great Britain and India to expedite their policy of constitutional reform. The Viceroy declared, incidentally, that the Government could not be subject to conditions under a menace of unlawful action by any political organization nor could the Government of India allow its policy to be dependent upon Mr. Gandhi's judgment as to the necessary measures which the Government has already taken. In short, the British have decided to put down by force the aspirations of the Indian people for more freedom, and as far as one can judge they rely to a great extent on the help of the Indian princes in achieving success. For the time being the iron hand in India will probably win out. But the eventual repercussion will undoubtedly be all the more lamentable. It should never be forgotten that India's chief value to Britain is that it shall produce revenue for the British exchequer and supply trade for British merchants. When British policy in India fails to produce these two results India becomes valueless to Britain. India also serves as a training ground for Britain's army, but that is merely incidental and is in itself a galling fact to the Indian public. In recent years India has produced less revenue for Britain and supplied much less trade. In a desperate effort to stay the retrogression the British government is now about to embark on a policy of repression, the expense of maintaining which will be out of all proportion to the monetary benefits to be gained therefrom. The

British government will, of course, try to saddle the Indians with the expense of maintaining a policy aimed at their own subjection, and in the end this cannot but have the effect of making the Indian populace more furious and more determined than ever. A not impossible result of the train of events which will be set in motion by the present policy of suppression in India will be a popular movement which will drive the Indian princes, with their huge accumulations of wealth, from their pedestals, in which event the day of British rule in India will be finished entirely. Britain's hold in India is maintained through catering to the Indian princes and thus the Indian populace is subject to the rule of two sets of masters, one imposed upon the other.

⁂

The Indian Government has declared illegal the All-Indian National Congress. Babu Rajendranath Prasad, the new President of the Congress, was arrested at Putna January 3; he held office for one day, having been appointed to succeed Vallabbai Patel, who had been arrested the previous day. Messrs. Patel and Gandhi are both incarcerated at Poona. Martial law has been proclaimed in all the large cities in India. The Indians have stiffened their boycott of British goods, many of them closing their shops entirely. Europeans in India generally are joining the Constabulary.

Two persons were killed and several were injured in the crush when the police were dispersing a procession which was demonstrating in Allahabad January 5, against Mr. Gandhi's arrest. Disturbances also occurred in Cawnpore and Calcutta, where the police charged the crowds and used their bludgeons in an effort to restore order. Curfew has been proclaimed in Cawnpore and a number of arrests have been made in different parts of the country, including 30 in Allahabad and 20 in New Delhi, for picketing. In anticipation of numerous casualties in conflicts with the Indian (British) authorities the All India Congress has equipped two hospitals of 50 beds and 90 volunteer doctors and nurses. The number of volunteers enrolled under the Congress banner already exceeds 10,000. Sixty successive "war cabinets" of the Congress have been appointed, each to take office successively as the various members are arrested—as the Indians anticipate they will be.

NANKING — THE CYNOSURE OF ALL EYES

ALL eyes are centered on the policies which will be adopted at Nanking, particularly by Mr. Eugene Chen, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Cheng Kung-po, the Minister of Industries, and Mr. Huang Han-liang, Minister of Finance. These three are the successors respectively to Dr. Wellington Koo (who succeeded Dr. C. T. Wang), Dr. H. H. Kung and Mr. T. V. Soong. Mr. Eugene Chen comes to the post of Foreign Minister with the prestige gained at Hankow, where he was in control of the Foreign Office when the British Concession was wrested from foreign control in 1927. In the succeeding upset when the Soviets were ousted, he, Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, and other prominent Chinese leaders suddenly left the country and remained in Europe for several years. Mr. Chen came back about half a year ago to accept the post of Foreign Minister at Canton, and the choice for the Foreign post at Nanking lay mainly between Dr. C. C. Wu, who so successfully represented China at Washington, and himself. When the portfolios were announced last week it was learned that the post had been given to Mr. Eugene Chen, Dr. Wu being given the post of President of the Judical Yuan; also head of the special foreign affairs committee which had been formed to handle foreign affairs following the resignation of Dr. C. T. Wang. Dr. Wu has, however, in the meantime resigned the posts given him, and it is a fair assumption that the reason he has done so is that he felt that his talents entitled him to the post of Foreign Minister, or some other post where his diplomatic talent would have an opportunity to exercise itself, and as that was denied him he decided to go south and engage in other activities not connected with party politics. According to last accounts Dr. Wu had decided to engage in the development of the natural resources of Hainan, an island (to use his own words) "free from politics."

It goes without saying that Mr. Eugene Chen's actions and statements are being closely watched by Chinese and foreigners alike. Mr. Chen has a command of English that is truly remarkable and his phrases are always trenchant, and not infrequently vitriolic. His present position is undoubtedly a difficult one. At Hankow four years ago he had a vibrant, popular movement, in the zenith of its strength, behind him to back up his biting rhetoric. At present he has not such a movement behind him and he will probably find that many of his trenchant enunciations will now frequently fall flat. As regards the debacle at Chinchow, Mr. Chen in interviews criticized the action of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in ordering the withdrawal of his troops from Chinchow, thus giving the seal of his approval to an "order" from Nanking to Marshal Chiang Hsueh-liang to defend Chinchow at all costs, no one knowing better than he that at that time most of the Chinese forces had already been withdrawn. As far as one can see this attitude by the Foreign Office at Nanking was intended as a sort of "come-back" to break the effect of the complaint contained in a long circular telegram issued by the staff officers and soldiers of the Chinese army at the Chinchow front complaining bitterly that the Nanking government had not responded to the urgent demands made by the Chinchow army for assistance. The Chinchow circular telegram, among other things, said: "The Japanese are using one brigade and 40,000 troops from Korea in their offensive against Chinchow, but the Government at Nanking has turned a deaf ear to our appeals and have not sent one bullet nor one cent to the soldiers at the front. Many have perished in our struggle against the Japanese invasion, but yet the Government states that it intends to punish our commanders. We sincerely trust that those who are sacrificing their flesh and blood for their country will not be condemned."

⁂

The Chinese and foreign business and investing public is likewise watching closely the policy of the new Minister of Industries, Mr. Chen

Kung-po, whose past history has been anything but similar to that of the conservative Dr. H. H. Kung, whom he has replaced. Mr. Cheng on assuming office January 1, issued a statement outlining a five-year plan for China. In the course of his statement, Mr. Chen said: "There have been three theories advanced for the unification of the country. Some have maintained that China can only be unified by armed forces. Others believe that the country can be unified by political means. A third group are of the opinion that unification may be achieved by economic means. Events of the past have shown us that unification by military force can be only of a temporary nature. Political means have failed to accomplish the desired end. I firmly believe that China can only be saved by economic methods. In a disorganized country like China one cannot hope to mobilize the country's capital and man power in a short space of time, especially at this moment when the country is confronted by serious foreign aggression and when unification has only just become a reality. It is fantastic to hope that foreign capitalists will invest money in China on a large scale. I therefore propose today that within five years a central industrial district be established in China. The Yangtsze Valley is an ideal place for the establishment of such a district and for the starting point of China's industrial program. It is essential that the Government complete its railway construction program with trunk lines connecting Nanking with Hankow, Hankow with Canton, Canton with Foochow, Foochow with Hangchow and Hangchow with Nanking—communications must play a most important role in the industrialisation of China. This proposed industrial area will gradually be expanded with the growth of communications. When the country's economic problems are solved social and political stability will be the natural result. The policy of the new government will be to give equal protection to capitalists and laborers alike. We welcome foreign capital and the legitimate interests of foreign investors will be protected. It is needless to say that the Chinese capitalists will enjoy similar protection. The productive power of a nation does not lie in machinery alone. Man power plays an important part. We must devise means for the improvement of the health conditions of Chinese laborers and their mentality. Without sound bodies and minds there can be no efficiency. I sincerely hope that the people of China will co-operate will me in our work of building a new nation."

⁂

Mr. Huang Han-liang, the Minister of Finance, gave an outline of his policy at a luncheon party at the Kincheng Bank in Shanghai January 4. He stated that the Finance Ministry, under his direction, would strictly adhere to the policy to be drawn up by the National Finance Commission. This new National Finance Commission, he said, is being formed in accordance with the desicion reached at the Shanghai peace conference; it will have only seven officials, the remaining 28 members being chosen from among leaders in various walks of life. Mr. Huang assured the assembled bankers that he would make governmental finance a public affair so that the people might know exactly how the revenue derived from them is spent. He asked them to give him their fullest co-operation so that they might work for each others' mutual benefit.

Some idea of the serious situation facing the new Minister of Finance may be gained from a statement made at Nanking January 5, by Mr. Sun Fo, president of the Executive Yuan. Mr. Sun said:

> "There is no need to hide from the public that the Government is facing a most serious financial crisis. In the past, the monthly expenditure of the Government totalled $30,000,000. This figure was recently reduced to $22,000,000. After careful study, Mr. Huang Han-liang, the new Minister of Finance, has discovered that the regular monthly revenues of the Government total only $6,000,000.
>
> "This means that the present Government has a monthly deficit of at least $16,000,000. On account the serious Sino-Japanese situation, the prices of the Government bonds have dropped to an extremely low level. The reckless flotation of bonds by the previous Government is also largely responsible for the present state of affairs. But in order to uphold the prestige of the Government and to save the financial situation of this country from complete collapse, the Government must continue to pay principal as well as interest on bonds already issued. It is impossible for this Government to hope to raise any funds through bonds, so new channels must be found to meet the present shortage of funds in the Government treasury."

⁂

Mr. Sun Fo in a press interview at Nanking January 5, stated that it would be impossible for the present Government to formulate any policy in regard to its foreign relations and domestic problems unless General Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Wang Ching-wei and Mr. Hu Han-min return at once to Nanking, adding: "Although the revised organic law of the Chinese Government gives the Executive Yuan the status of a Cabinet in foreign countries, the highest political organ in the country is still the Central Political Council of the Kuomintang. All questions in relation to foreign policy must be approved by this body before the Ministry for Foreign Affairs can put them into effect. None of the three members of the standing committee of the Central Political Council, General Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Wang Ching-wei and Mr. Hu Hanmin, is in the capital."

A Tribute to Eugene Chen from Canton

(From "The China Truth," Dec. 19)

With the assumption of office by Mr. Eugene Chen, as Foreign Minister at Nanking, the Chinese nation can rest assured that Manchuria will be saved. It is madness for some of the irresponsible vernacular papers in Shanghai to say that Mr. Chen went over to Japan last Summer to negotiate the sale of Manchuria to Japan. Even the man on the street would not believe such a story that a well-seasoned diplomat and statesman like Mr. Eugene Chen would conceive such a childish plot. A man could sell his gold watch without the world knowing it, but to sell Manchuria and not being discovered is like the proverbial camel passing through the needle's eye. It simply cannot be done. If Manchuria is lost, the blame must fall on the shoulders of Chiang Kai-shek and Chang Hsueh-liang. These two militarists have promised a month ago to lead their armies to drive out the invaders, and up to this day they have not moved forward one single soldier. They keep their armies for the purpose of extorting money out of the unfortunate Chinese people, for it is generally known that their troops are no match to the Japanese. Chang Hsueh-liang should also be eliminated, the quicker the better for all concerned.

It appears there is fear in certain foreign circles in connection with Chiang's resignation that the question

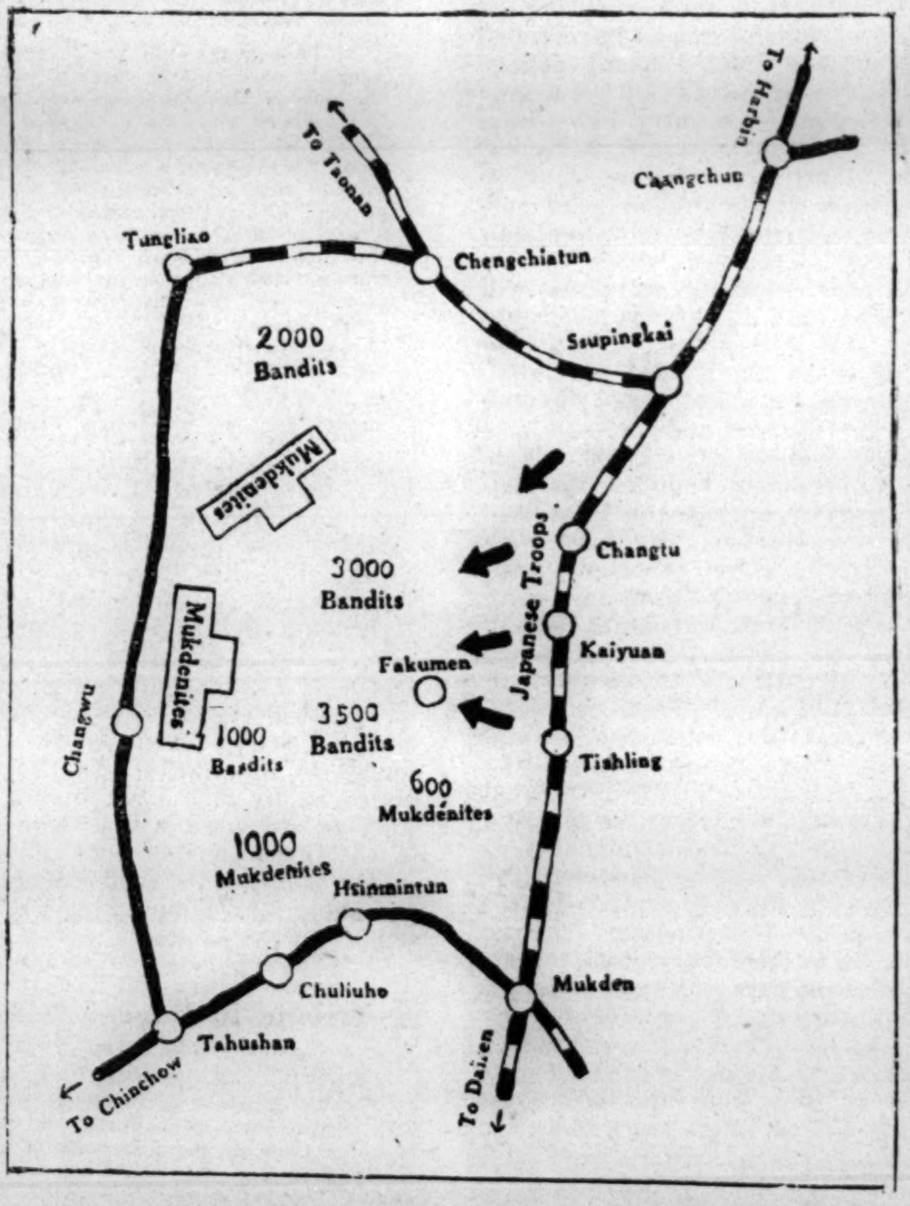
(Continued on page 192)

7

Under the Japanese Flag in the Manchurian Capital

(Special correspondence, written at Mukden, Dec. 27)

WHAT are the facts about Manchurian banditry? The writer, being a somewhat recent arrival in Manchuria (although a long resident of China) makes no pretences as an authority on Manchurian banditry. However, I have grown more and more skeptical of reports issued from the headquarters of Gen. Honjo in Mukden dealing with the Manchurian bandit situation. To prove my point I am backing up these remarks with another so-called "bandit" map which was prepared by the Japanese military authorities in Manchuria and published originally in the Englih-language edition of the *Osaka Mainichi*, a newspaper owned and edit-by Japanese. There is a possibility, of course, that the map may have been prepared in the newspaper office, but at any rate it was based on information made public by Gen-Honjo's headquarters in Mukden. The map appeared in the *Osaka Mainichi* on Dec. 23 and was accompanied by an article with headlines two-columns wide stating that the Kwantung Army had ordered a drive into the area from three points on the South Manchuria Railway north of Mukden, the three points being Tiehling, Kai-yuan and Changtu. The Japanese "drive" was commanded by Lieut-General Mori and consisted of one mixed brigade and three battalions of troops, accompanied by artillery and airplanes. By adding the bandit figures shown on this map it will be seen that the area was allegedly occupied by some 12,100 bandits. The accompanying article claimed that these alleged bandits were being financed, munitioned and instigated by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's headquarters in Chinchow; and furthermore it was claimed that some 15,000 regular troops belonging to the Marshal were advancing rapidly on Ssupingkai from the direction of Tungliao (see map).



Latest Japanese bandit map of Manchuria showing the extensive area northward of Mukden and westward of the S. M. R. where the Japanese recently conducted their "drive" against alleged Chinese bandits and "Irregulars." The Japanese claimed this area was infested by 12,100 bandits and some 15,000 regular troops in the rear. Despite the fact that the Japanese sent one mixed brigade and three battalions of regular troops into the area, together with airplanes and artillery, they finally announced they were able to find only two gangs, one of less than 200 and another of three hundred. The Japanese claimed they killed 120 of these "bandits" and then withdrew their forces back to the railway.

Now a force of 12,100 bandits, aided and abetted by 15,000 regular troops, naturally constitutes a serious menace and Gen. Honjo's headquarters in Mukden made no effort at concealment of the General's anxiety. In fact he was so seriously alarmed that he broadcasted his alarm to the international group of newspaper correspondents in Mukden in the evident hope that they would broadcast the news to the world—which some of them doubtless did. With this background, we now turn to the results: One Japanese mixed birgade and three battalions advancing into an area occupied by 12,100 bandits aided and abetted by 15,000 troops in the rear. Well, the results were rather disappointing, for after the smoke had cleared away the report from Gen. Honjo's headquarters stated briefly that Japanese troops (assisted by airscouts) had succeeded in finding only two small groups of alleged bandits, one consisting of less than 200, of which number some twenty were killed; and another group of 300, of which some 100 were killed. Three Chinese towns, including the important market town of Fakumen, were occupied, following which the Japanese troops were withdrawn to their original stations along the railway. We now pass on to another of Gen. Honjo's so-called bandit expeditions:

Shortly following the announcement of the so-called anti-bandit campaign north of Mukden the Japanese military authorities in Mukden announced a further "drive" into the area west of the S. M. R. but south of the Manchurian capital city. This drive was also accompanied by the usual preliminary fireworks: some 8,000 alleged bandits or "irregulars" were congregated in the area bounded by the S. M. R. tracks and the Liao River, the main force of the outlaws supposedly being located in the districts directly westward of Liaoyang and Haicheng where the Japanese have garrisons. After the stage scenery had all been placed in position, it was announced that the Japanese were sending a large force into the area from three points, Liaoyang and Haicheng on the S. M. R. and from the port of Yingkow. Well, the "drive" took place and again, what were the results? The force advancing from Yingkow apparently met with some success, or at least two Chinese towns were occupied, one being Tienchwangtai, which is a station on the branch railway running from Yingkow to Kuopangtze located about 20-miles out of Yingkow; and the other Newchwangchen which is located about ten or fifteen miles due north of Yingkow. In the case of Newchwangchen there was slight resistance on the part of the "bandits" but in the case of Tienchwangtai the Japanese apparently ran into a stronger force, in fact it appeared from the reports that the Japanese force which advanced into this town was given a genuine surprise by Chinese regular troops which were concealed on the house-tops and other points of vantage. Also, the Chinese apparently used an armored train to good advantage and according to one of the *Rengo* reports one force of Japanese which had advanced across the Liao on the ice was cut off for a time and suffered considerable punishment. Although this report is being written several days after the incident, the Japanese military headquarters hasn't yet announced the casualties suffered by the Japanese troops. But before leaving the subject, we pass on to another "bandit" attack—this one apparently a real one:

Most newspaper readers should by this time be familiar with the railway map of Manchuria, but to make our point clear, there are two Japanese railway lines running into Mukden from the south, one being from Dairen and the other from Antung. In all of the so-called "bandit" maps issued by Gen. Honjo's headquarters, much has been made regarding the bandit menace in the area to the west of the main S. M. R. line, or in other words, in the area between the S. M. R. and Chinchow, where Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's comparatively small force of some 20,000 troops are stationed. Very little has been said about the bandit menace to the east of the main S. M. R. line; hence it was a considerable surprise to read in the Japanese newspapers that a force of alleged bandits numbering 900 had attacked the town of Fenghuangcheng, which is located on the Mukden-Antung line about 50-miles from the Korean border at Antung. According to the report the bandits had surrounded the small Japanese community consisting of 20 residents and 10 policemen (one policeman for each two residents) and had driven them into the cellar of the railway station where they were being besieged. The Japanese military sent two battalions and two companies of troops, plus two relief trains to the scene. The results were reported in the *Manchuria Daily News* (official Japanese organ) on Saturday, Dec. 26: One Japanese, a railway laborer named Iwase, killed, one bridge destroyed, 60 telegraph poles cut down and wires carried away. Some houses in the walled town of Fenghuangchang were burned. As for the bandits some twenty were killed and the remainder (880 according to the Japanese report) fled "both eastward and westward."

To summarize the situation, the Japanese army made a highly-advertised drive into the extensive district westward of the S. M. R. mainline where more than 20,000 bandits allegedly were hiding and only succeeded in finding less than 1000 of them (official reports), but while this was going on they suffered a real surprise from another Chinese force in the rear which apparently succeeded in cutting the Japanese railway connecting Mukden and Antung.

To paraphrase the old war song "It's a long way—from Mukden to Geneva," but what the Japanese military apparently had in mind in connection with these so-called "bandit-drives" was to camouflage a military attack on the Chinese position at Chinchow. The Japanese succeeded in introducing a reservation to the League resolution giving them (the Japanese) the right to conduct "bandit" drives; hence the Japanese military propagandists apparently thought they could delude the gullible world into believing that they were merely after bandits when their real objective was Chinchow. This supposition is borne out by an "official explanation" of the drive which was issued from Honjo's headquarters which was to the following general effect:

> "The Imperial Japanese Army has decided to take action for the clearance of all undesirable Chinese forces such as guerillas, regular and irregular troops, hostile police forces, bandits, etc., which are operating in the district westward of the S. M. R. and westward of the Liao river. In case any 'party' should attempt to obstruct the Japanese Army, we will not hesitate to eliminate them, regardless of what faction they may belong to. ....Chinese bandits and irregulars which have been active in South Manchuria, recently increased their activities, particularly west of the Liao river, thus leading to the belief they are acting in accordance with some central control. When the Imperial Japanese Army discontinued its previous drive westward along the Peiping-Mukden Railway, it was hoped the bandit activities would be discontinued, but on the contrary the situation has become worse due to malcontents in this area numbering at least 100,000, all being well armed. Since the Chinese forces have been moving gradually eastward and thus menacing the Japanese lines along the S. M. R. the Japanese Army long maintained its patience, but now it is believed that unless the Japanese Army puts an end to these Chinese activities, peace and order in South Manchuria will be completely upset. Therefore the Imperial Japanese Army has decided to act."

And the Imperial Japanese Army acted, but fortunately (for China) there were a number of foreign military observers on the job at Chinchow and they apparently had been keeping their home governments informed of the actual situation—that the so-called "bandit" menace was a myth; that there wasn't the slightest possibility of the small Chinese force at Chinchow launching an attack on the Japanese positions at Mukden or elsewhere; that these Chinese troops only wanted to be let alone; that they realized their inability to make a stand against the Japanese Army and if attacked could only flee into the mountains along the Jehol border. The result was that the said Powers, or at least three of them, America, Britain and France, told the Japanese Government that a Japanese attack on Chinchow "would produce an unfortunate effect on world opinion." Apparently as a result of this the Japanese decided to withdraw their troops to their original stations—the anti-bandit campaign having been "completed." Without much question the real Japanese objective was to camouflage their drive on Chinchow under a sort of anti-bandit smoke-screen, the plan of campaign being to send one force westward from the S. M. R. northward of Mukden with the object of cutting the Tungliao-Tahushan Railway in the vicinity of Changwu, thus isolating a force of some 3,000 Chinese cavalry stationed at Tungliao and thereby preventing an attack on the Japanese flank. Other Japanese forces, were at the same time being dispatched westward from points on the S. M. R. southward of Mukden and from Yingkow, thus protecting the Japanese left flank. Then when these two forces were in position, the Kwantung Army undoubtedly was planning a quick drive down the Peiping-Mukden railway similar to what was attempted in the latter part of November. Proof of this existed in the fact that the Japanese headquarters in Mukden had requested the Peiping-Mukden officials in Mukden for a plan of their railway yards and switching facilities at Tahushan (a short distance to the east of Chinchow). Further proof of the Japanese intentions was provided in the fact that Japanese airbombers was few days previously had dropped some 23 bombs at Tungliao and some 18 along the Yingkow-Kaopangtze line. These bombs, according to authoritative report were of a special high-power type, weighing 200 pounds each and in exploding produced holes in the ground twelve feet deep and eighteen feet across.

One would be most gullible indeed to believe that the Japanese Army has given up its idea of taking Chinchow by force, but for the present the idea appears in abeyance and other methods are being tried—diplomatic intrigue at Peiping, possibly, or some other way. We leave that to the future. But before leaving the subject of bandits in Manchuria it is of interest to refer to another Japanese report on the subject: *The Tsitsihar District.* Since the Japanese occupation of Tsitsihar the Japanese military has made much of the serious "bandit" situation in that area, one of the official Japanese organs even going to the extent of publishing a detailed report giving the exact number of bandits in various districts within a range of fifty miles of the Heilungkiang capital. There were 50 bandits in in this town, 149 in another, 23 in a third place and so on. One of the foreign military observers who had been in both Tsitsihar and Hailung only three days previously and who had made a tour of the entire district in a motor car and had driven across country from Tsitsihar to Hailung, asked a Japanese military officer at Mukden whether it would be safe for one to venture outside the Japanese lines at Tsitsihar. The Japanese officer, who was not aware of the fact that the foreign military observer had just returned from the Tsitsihar district, immediately launched into a detailed account of the so-called bandit "menace" in the area about the Heilungkiang capital. The foreign military man merely smiled, not thinking it worth while to provoke an argument by informing the Japanese military man that "somebody had lied."

If one wished to obtain the real facts about banditry in Manchuria, all that it is necessary to do is to visit the foreign consulates in this territory. The foreign consulates have the real information because foreign firms which have experienced losses always make complaints to their consulates. These foreign consuls will consult their records and inform those interested that there has been very little banditry in Manchuria in recent years; that banditry actually was decreasing and in some sections practically had disappeared in the months and years immediately preceding the Japanese military occupation. One of the large foreign oil companies had made no official complaint of losses of stocks due to banditry in the two year period preceding the Japanese occupation. But the same company, according to Mukden reports, has had more than twenty of its sub-stations bandited since September 18 when the Japanese took over. But if one doesn't wish to consult the foreign consuls, the evidence may be obtained from the Japanese reports, particularly the official reports and propaganda booklets issued by the South Manchuria Railway. Here one will find long statements to the general effect that "thanks to the Japanese army stationed along the S. M. R. Manchuria has enjoyed a long period of peace and prosperity which has not been experienced by the Chinese living south of the Wall." Japanese propagandists have spread the propaganda of Manchurian peace for so long that it apparently has not occurred to them that the outside world is beginning to wonder how the country could become so "bandit-ridden" within three months after the Japanese military occupation. The facts in the situation are that Japan has created more bandits by her military activities than Manchuria experienced in the entire period from the Russo-Japanese war to the present. It probably is not far from the truth to say that practically every able-bodied Chinese in Manchuria who possesses a rifle or revolver has become a "bandit" in the eyes of the Japanese. Actually he is not a bandit, but he is an enemy of the Japanese invaders and is making his presence known by attacking the Japanese whenever the opportunity presents itself. If is possible of course that some of the so-called bandit gangs are receiving support from Chinese interests south of the Great Wall, but for most of them, such assistance is not needed. Every Chinese in Manchuria (including the professional bandits) has now become a patriot in the sense that he is a "home-defender" and any Japanese (or Korean) who gets in his way is unfortunate. This situation has been created by the Japanese invaders who deliberately set about destroying all Chinese authority in the region. An example will show the tendency: The Chinese magistrate in Hsinmin (station on the Peiping-Mukden line about fifty miles west of Mukden) refused to acknowledge the authority of the "puppet" government which the Japanese set up in Mukden. After making various threats and the magistrate continuing to remain loyal to the old Mukden authorities, the Japanese dispatched a military force to Hsinmin and after firing a number of artillery shots over the town, drove the magistrate and his police force out of the city. The Japanese then established a military force there and shortly afterward announced that the Chinese in Hsinmin had decided to set up an "independent" government under the authority of the Mukden regime. Naturally no Chinese in the place acknowledges the authority of the Japanese "puppet" government and any Chinese who can get his hands on a rifle is out gunning for the Japanese. Thus has anarchy and disorder been created in Manchuria in the wake of the Japanese army and the situation will continue in rapidly increasing progressions so long as the Japanese keep their army in the territory. The only way the Japanese can maintain peace and order under these conditions is to keep on increasing their forces with garrisons in all the towns and villages—which activity naturally will defeat its own ends due to the heavy expense involved and the destruction of all Manchurian trade.

And while on the subject of Japanese military activities in Manchuria and the costs thereof, it is of interest to quote from a brief report of an address by Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institute. The report is from the *Japan Times* (Tokyo) and is one of the first indications that the Japanese newspapers are finally beginning to see the light:

> "The Japanese government has a bear by the tail and really doesn't know how to let go."
>
> This is the way Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings institute and former professor of economics at the University of Chicago, looks at the present crisis in Manchuria.
>
> Dr. Moulton, who spent two years in an investigation of Japan's economic and financial position at the request of the Japanese minister of finance, spoke recently before the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations at a luncheon at the Palmer house.
>
> **Population Increase Is Burden**
>
> Frof 1920 to 1929, he said, Japan had a period of extraordinary expansion and was able to absorb and support her population in a rising standard of living. The population is about 65,000,000, and the increase has been a million a year for the last decade. With the end of economic expansion the population problems became one of acute concern. Under the present situation 500,000 new workers must be given employment each year in Japan. The population increase is one each 15 seconds, or faster than the entire merchant marine could carry them away if given this task.
>
> Dr. Moulton then took up Japan's colonial history. He showed that both Formosa and Korea had not proved an outlet for population and that they were an economic burden.
>
> "What of Manchuria?" he asked. "They have had twenty years of development there. It has not proved a population outlet. There are only 200,000 Japanese there out of a population of thirty million.
>
> "Manchuria is like our middle and northwestern states, largely a wheat growing country. Japan lives largely on rice. There is coal in Manchuria, but the Japanese have sufficient.
>
> **Sees Disadvantage in Seizure**
>
> "My conclusion is that the possession by Japan of Manchuria is of secondary economic importance. Japan would be at permanent disadvantage through seizure and permanent occupation.
>
> "The Japanese people cannot migrate. They cannot compete with Chinese and Korean labor. Their great problem is to find employment for their people at home. This cannot be in agriculture. It is only possible in an increase in manufactures. Her outlets for manufactured goods are in Asia, in China and India. Her only opportunity is to manufacture finished products by skilled labor for sale abroad.
>
> "This is recognized by most of the members of the parliamentary government. Any possible gain in Manchuria would be more than offset by losses in trade with the rest of China. The Chinese boycott is a very serious thing.
>
> "Despite all this we have the existing situation. Japan is in Manchuria. What is the explanation? Japan does not have parliamentary government in our sense of the term. All power centers in the emperor. The military took this action."

Chinchow Falls Into Hands of the Japanese—What Next?

THE Japanese armed forces occupied Chinchow, the provisional capital of Manchuria, at six o'clock in the morning of January 2. The occupation was unopposed. The Chinese forces had been progressively withdrawn by means of trains during the previous ten days. The Japanese invaders were entirely unopposed during the 40 mile advance down the Peiping-Mukden railway from Kowpangtse to Chinchow. The first Japanese units to enter the city were two armored trains and a cavalry unit which were attached to the Brigade of Major General Yoshimura. Chinchow has in the meantime become the headquarters of the Second Division of the Japanese Army with Lieutenant General Jiro Tamon in command. The Northeastern Chinese Garrison Army has now established its headquarters at Luanchow, inside the Great Wall. The forces withdrawn from Chinchow have in the meantime been stationed at Changli and Tangshan. One brigade under General Ho Chu-kuo is stationed at Shanhaikwan.

The occupation of Chinchow by the Japanese was devoid of so little incident as to make any detailed description superfluous. The Chinese troops were all out of the place before the Japanese troops entered and that is all there was to it. Immediately upon their arrival in Chinchow General Yoshimura's troops declared martial law and took full control of the situation. The usual statement as to the necessity for taking another Chinese stronghold, in this case Chinchow, namely that it was in the course of operations against "bandits," was made by the Japanese commander.

The scene of tension has in the meantime shifted further south. Two Japanese transports loaded with troops and ammunition arrived at Chinwangtao January 4. The troops were landed under the protection of warships anchored in the harbor. The transports then proceeded to Shanhaikwan, the point where the Great Wall reaches the sea. Tension between the Chinese and Japanese has developed particularly at Tientsin and Foochow. A Tokyo telegram January 5 sated that Japan will be "compelled" to send naval landing parties to Canton, Foochow and other ports for portective purposes if the Chinese government failed to suppress local agitations against the Japanese. At Foochow, where a Japanese schoolmaster and his wife were murdered in the early part of the week, the Fukien provincial government has offered a reward of

$10,000 for information leading to the apprehension of the miscreants responsible for the incident. Eighty Japanese bluejackets were landed at Foochow January 4. A *Kuo Min* telegram intimates that the Japanese couple were not murdered, but were suicides.

⁂

For the moment, of course, the Chinese are absolutely under the heel of the Japanese. Never in the world's history has a more cleverly conducted campaign been carried out than has the onslaught by the Japanese on Manchuria. Taking advantage of the preoccupation of all the great powers in matters vitally affecting their own affairs, and of the devastation by floods and the disunion in China, the Japanese struck heavily and opportunely. For the moment the Chinese will probably do well to remember the Biblical phrase, "Agree with thine adversary quickly," for little help seems to be forthcoming either from Europe or America. But the Chinese need not lose hope. They have the sympathy of the greater part of the world, and if for the moment that sympathy is not translated into action it is because of temporary circumstances. The Japanese adventure in Manchuria is actuated as much as anything by the fear of an explosion in their own country. By glossing over the rottenness at home by the glamor of military glory abroad the Japanese militarists have gained a temporary ascendancy. But the rumblings of the coming storm are to be heard in the distance. Conditions in Japan are in many respects similar to those obtaining in France during the reign of Louis XIV, and the Revolution in Japan is bound to come in Japan as it did in France.

The Chinese will probably find that in the end the United States of America will give them effective aid in regaining their lost rights, as they have in the past. Just at the moment the United States is itself having extreme difficulties of its own, passing through the most grave financial crisis ever known in its history. The race is not always to the swift, as the fable of the hare and tortoise teaches us. There is also an old saying about giving a rascal sufficient rope to hang himself. It took quite some time for America to get into action regarding the violation of Shantung province by Japan, but when the psychological moment came, America moved, and successfully. Likewise in this matter of Japan's rape of Manchuria America will undoubtedly move in due course. America sponsors the "Open Door" and means it. It will not indefinitely put up with seeing it closed by Japan or by any other nation.

In the meantime it behooves the Chinese people, merchants, bankers, manufacturers, peasants and all, to do their utmost to set their house in order and make themselves worthy recipients of the help which will in due course undoubtedly be vouchsafed to them. Whatever faults the Japanese have, they do not make the mistake of presenting a divided house in the face of an enemy, and that is just what China has been doing, although the new Coalition government is an augury of better days in this respect. It is true that a great deal of the disorder, disunion and disturbances in China are due to pressure from without, and although that is to a certain extent an explanation it is not altogether an excuse, and if China's youth will, while not losing sight of the dangers without, also examine conditions carefully within their own country, they will undoubtedly be able as they reach the years of wisdom to lead their country to a brighter and happier future.

General Wu Te-chen Becomes Mayor of Greater Shanghai

General Wu Te-chen, who has been appointed Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, in succession to General Chang Chun, in a recent interview outlined his policy for the administration of the Municipality. He said it was his desire to see the Chinese Municipality become a model for other cities in China and thus show that the Chinese are capable of administering their territories equally as well as foreigners, thereby paving the way for taking back the Settlements and removing all criticism regarding Chinese administration.

General Wu Te-chen

He said he would try to do his work conscientiously and to justify the confidence placed in him; he sincerely hoped that he would have the help and advice of the people of Shanghai, Chinese as well as foreigners.

"The development of Shanghai as one of the world's leading ports and commercial centres is one of the main points of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's program for the development of China," General Wu said, "and it has for long been the dream of the Chinese people. Shanghai is already a great cosmoplitan centre where Chinese and foreigners have gathered to conduct their business operations and their industrial enterprises and it is for this reason that there should be the closest spirit of harmony and co-operation between the Chinese and foreign municipalities as well as the people. While I am Mayor of Greater Shanghai. I will do my very best to improve the friendly relations which exist and to further closer co-operation between the municipalities. I shall, of course, exert my utmost to preserve peace and order. I shall carry on the constructive program of my predecessors, especially General Chang Chun, and introduce whatever changes I consider may be beneficial to the people."

West Point Man to Head Greater Shanghai Police

General Wen Ying-hsin, a graduate of West Point Military Academy, will be appointed director of the Bureau of Public Safety according to the decision of General Wu. General Wen was former chief of police of Harbin, former assistant chief of staff to the military governors of Kiangsu and Kwangtung. He will resign his present position as commander of the Nanking gendarmerie to accept the new appointment.

Bomb Explodes in House T. V. Soong Recently Vacated

What appears to have been an attempt on the life of T. V. Soong, former Minister of Finance, was discovered Jan. 2, when a 15-year old gardener's boy was seriously injured while examining a strange object he found in the backyard of the residence in the French Concession, Shanghai, from which Mr. Soong had removed a few days previously. The object was a bomb which exploded, mutilating the boy's head and arms.

Mr. Hsu Chi-ching, New Head of Central Bank

Dr. P. W. Kuo, New Director of Customs Administration.

Mr. P. W. Tsou, New Director of the Bureau of Consolidated Taxes.

Hsu Chi-ching Succeeds T. V. Soong at Central Bank

Hsu Chi-ching, director of the National Commercial Bank and Chairman of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, has been selected to succeeded T. V. Soong, as the head of the Central Bank. Mr. Shu has been appointed a Vice President of the Ministry of Finance, at the head of which is Huang Han-liang, and has been delegated as the active President of the Central Bank.

Percy Chu, who has been the auditor of the Central Bank for some time past, has been made general manager of the banking department.

Dr. P. W. Kuo, Director of the Board of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Industries, is being appointed director of the Customs Administration in place of Chang Fu-yung.

P. W. Tsou, director of the Shanghai Bureau for the Testing and Inspection of Commercial Commodities, is to be appointed director of the Bureau of Consolidated Taxes.

Chen Chih-shih, who formerly served as head of the Government bonds department of the defunct Peking government, has been appointed director of the Treasury Department of the Ministry of Finance.

Issues at Stake in the Manchurian Crisis

BY ARTHUR N. HOLCOMBE

Professor of Government, Harvard University

(Reprinted from Current History)

THE area which we call Manchuria looks small on the map, but if one looks closely its true proportions appear. Dairen, the chief port and southern terminal of the South Manchuria Railway, lies in about the same latitude as Baltimore or St. Louis. Mukden, the principal seat of government, is nearly three degrees to the north, that is, about on a line with Hartford, Conn., or Des Moines, Iowa. Harbin, the metropolis of Northern Manchuria, is further north than the Twin Cities in Minnesota. Its position is more comparable with that of Montreal. On the north, east and south, Manchuria is bounded by the territory of the Soviet Union, Korea, and the Yellow Sea, but on the west, where it merges into Mongolia, the actual boundary is obscure. Including Eastern Inner Mongolia, which is being absorbed gradually into Manchuria, the total area exceeds that of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and the Dakotas combined. The population is more than twice as great as that of these six American States; all current estimates place it above 25,000,000 and some above 30,000,000.

A generation ago Manchuria was largely an empty country, inhabited by the scattered bands of Mongols and by the remnants of the Manchu tribes which had conquered China in the middle of the seventeenth century and had neglected their own country thereafter. Today there are still a few Manchus in Manchuria and some Mongols, but the bulk of the population consists of Chinese farmers who have migrated in large numbers from the adjoining provinces of Northern China, together with nearly 1,000,000 Koreans, several hundred thousand Japanese, a smaller number of Russians and a sprinkling of other foreigners. Dairen, the base of operations for the Japanese, is a handsome modern city of 200,000 or perhaps by now 250,000 inhabitants. Mukden, the old Manchu capital and leading Chinese city, is considerably larger, containing probably 300,000 or 400,000 inhabitants. Harbin, the centre of Russian influence, is also larger and rapidly growing. These cities, with the exception of the old part of Mukden within the ancient wall, are well built and thoroughly modern. They contain broad paved streets, efficient public services of all kinds, alert and enterprising business men and a vigorous and industrious laboring population.

Transporlation—the Key to the Problem

The key to the problem of Manchuria is the system of transportation. The country is served by two main lines of railroad, the Chinese Eastern, which runs across Northern Manchuria from west to east, connecting Vladivostok and the Far Eastern Province of the Soviet Union with central Siberia and Russia, and the South Manchuria Railway, which leads from a branch of the Chinese Eastern south of Harbin to the Korean frontier and to warm water at Dairen. The former road was built by the Russians, who still dominate its operations; the latter is owned and operated by the Japanese. There are also some new lines, built and operated by the Chinese; the most important encloses the South Manchuria road and limits the territory which it can profitably serve. In order that the Chinese lines may have a suitable terminal under Chinese control, the Chinese are building a new port at the head of the Gulf of Pechihli, which they hope will eventually rival Dairen and Vladivostok and enable them to keep Manchurian commerce in their own hands. There is also some traffic in Chinese vessels on the Manchurian rivers, especially the Sungari in Northern Manchuria, but most of the foreign commerce of Manchuria is handled by the Japanese and Russian roads and ports. The development of the country continues to be largely dependent upon the Japanese and Russian transportation systems.

The economic dependence of Manchuria upon modern methods of transportation is the fundamental fact in the development of the country. This dependence is determined by climate and topography. The country is largely a land of level, fertile plains, bounded by two mountain ranges, one in the northwest and the other in the southeast. It has a continental climate resembling that of the American and Canadian northwest, but more extreme. Manchurian Summers are as hot as in the corresponding latitudes of Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Manitoba, but the Winters are much colder. The rainfall, which is ample on the Manchurian plains for the cereal crops of the north temperate zone, and suffices on the windward slopes of the mountains for excellent timber, comes chiefly in the Summer. The long, cold Winter and the short Summer condemn the farmer to a limited range of crops. Hence, life in Manchuria, especially in North Manchuria, where the greater part of the grain-growing region lies, would be excessively hard and meager if the population had to subsist entirely off the soil and other local resources. For this reason the country remained largely empty under the Manchus; much of it indeed was maintained, nominally at least, as a game preserve for the imperial family.

The Soya Bean as a Source of Wealth

The construction of railroads put an end to the dependence of the country upon its local resources, and the opening of foreign markets for Manchurian exports made Manchuria habitable for millions of grain growers. The introduction of the soya bean laid the foundation for the diversification of industry and the accumulation of wealth. The country now has nearly thrice the population of the whole of Canada, and the opportunities for further expansion are enormous. As Manchuria may well support two or three times its present population in a state of high prosperity, it is one of the most promising, if not the most promising, of all the undeveloped lands remaining in the temperate zone.

The dependence of Manchurian prosperity upon rail transportation means that those who control the railroads have an important voice in the control of the country. Nominally Manchuria has been a part of China since the Manchu conquest of China in the middle of the seventeenth century. In fact it was neglected by its nominal owners until the close of the Russo-Japanese War in 1905. The ablest of the Manchus were constantly drained off in order to maintain the Manchu occupation of China, and the development of the country would have been impossible, even if the Manchu rulers had desired it, without the modern division of labor and the modern world market. The accidents of history gave the Russians and Japanese a foothold before the Chinese awoke to the possibility of the country. The Chinese farmers and workers who have rushed into Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia in recent years have found there a political government in Chinese hands and an economic order largely dominated by Russian and Japanese interests. The Russian and Japanese interests have been further strengthened by special privileges of a political character, which make it impossible for them to keep out of Manchurian politics, while the weakness of Chinese politicians in Manchuria, especially during the recent civil wars, has made the actual distribution of power between Russians, Japanese and Chinese exceedingly uncertain and obscure.

The Chinese Eastern Railway

Russian influence in Manchuria concentrates on the Chinese Eastern Railway. This road stretches across Northern Manchuria from Manchuli on the Russian frontier in the northwest, to Pogranichnaya on the border of the Maritime Province in the northeast, a total distance of 925 miles. A branch from Harbin to the south, where it joins the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway, brings the total mileage above 1,000 miles. The Chinese Eastern Railway was built by Imperial Russia for reasons which have been repudiated by the government of the Soviet Union, but the present rulers of the former Russian Empire are no less devoted to their interests and those of their country, as they understand them, than their predecessors. Even as before the Russian revolution, the road is operated primarily in the Russian interest and despite the fiction of joint management, Chinese capitalists and politicians are reluctant to base the development of Northern Manchuria upon a road which they cannot effectively control.

When the Communists first gained power in Russia, they offered to surrender the special privileges in Manchuria extorted from China by Imperial Russia, but the Chinese Government was not then ready to recognize the new government in Moscow. When recognition was finally granted in 1924 the Soviet authorities were no longer willing to surrender all their special privileges. Their determination to maintain them was attested by the military operations in 1929 when the Chinese authorities in North Manchuria tried to gain exclusive control of the railway. The American Government invoked the Kellogg pact, but the military operations did not cease until the Russians had attained their objectives. The Chinese are still unable effectively to control the road, which dominates the economic development of North Manchuria. They have, however, the right at any time to buy out the Russian interest in the road at a fair price, and in any case the road will become theirs after twenty-five years.

Japanese influence in Manchuria is concerned with the South Manchuria Railway. This road has a mileage of 686 miles and is kept in a state of efficiency that is higher than that of any other road in Manchuria. Branch lines built by the Japanese for Chinese account and operated as feeders to the main line bring the total mileage of the Japanese-controlled system in South Manchuria above that of the Russian-controlled system in the north. In addition, the South Manchuria road has opened up coal mines and constructed steel plants in its territory; it maintains agricultural experiment stations and other services in aid of local agriculture and industry. It also has built and operates hospitals, schools and public utilities for the people in its employ and performs many of the services of government in the territory adjoining its right of way.

The Kwantung peninsula, on which its great terminal at Dairen is located, and a narrow strip of territory through which the railway runs, was originally acquired from China by the Russians during the course of the scramble for concessions which preceded the outbreak of the Boxer insurrection in 1900, and was held under a twenty-five-year lease. This lease was transferred to the Japanese in 1905 after the defeat of the Russians in the Russo-Japanese war. It was extended in 1915 for a total period of ninety-eight years as a part of the notorious twenty-one demands presented to China by Japan in that year. The validity of the lease has always been challenged by the Chinese on the ground that it was obtained under duress. Previously, according to the Japanese, the Chinese had also agreed not to build any railroads in Manchuria which would compete with the South Manchuria road. Although the Chinese question the validity, or at least the Japanese interpretation, of this agreement also, the Japanese have not waived any of their claims. If the Japanese claims are maintained, effective control of South Manchuria by the Chinese is remote.

New Chinese Railways Being Built

The domination of Manchuria by the Russian and Japanese railroads is being gradually limited by the construction of new lines under Chinese control. The Chinese discovered the military and political importance of rail transportation during the Russo-Japanese War and since then have granted no further concessions for foreign-owned and controlled lines in Manchuria. But they made little progress in the development of a system of rail transportation under their own control until after 1925. In that year an attempt by the Christian General, as he was then commonly called, and Generals associated with him to overthrow the late Manchurian dictator, Chang Tso-lin, was frustrated under circumstances which convinced the Chinese authorities at last of the necessity of railroads under direct Chinese control.

A system of lines, connecting the capitals of the Manchurian provinces, was planned to be operated independendently of the Russian and Japanese lines. These new Chinese lines do not greatly affect the business of the Russian road in Northern Manchuria, but they constitute a serious threat to the Japanese South Manchuria Railway. Until the completion of the Chinese port of Hulutao, now under construction, the Chinese lines may continue to be dependent upon the Japanese for ocean terminals. Eventually they should destroy Japanese domination in South Manchuria, unless the Japanese can maintain their claim, based on the treaties of 1905 and 1915, to a railroad monopoly in the territory served by

(*Continued on page 191*)

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang Addresses Shanghai Bankers

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, the former rebel against the National Government, who wears a costume evidently with the same idea that Mahatama Gandhi does, although of quite a different character—namely for the effect that it is hoped to create—has busied himself during his stay in Shanghai during the week by visiting various leaders of Chinese politics, granting interviews, visiting factories, and so on. Marshal Feng, who in the past more than at present, was frequently referred to as the Christian general, is dressed in a garb that would do credit to Shantung peasant, and among people who do not know him by sight he would be the last person to be taken for a General.

Marshal Feng addressed the members of the Chinese Bankers' Club in Shanghai, Jan. 4. He condemned military interference with national government and stressed the importance of securing the services of political experts in the country's administration. The Marshal advocated domestic unity as the best means of securing nation salvation. There were about 100 prominent local bankers and merchants present. Following the Marshal's speech, several speakers urged their guest to become the leader of a people's movement for restoration of their lost rights.

The meeting was a great triumph, a "comeback" for the Marshal. In the course of his remarks the marshal said the "dog in the manger" attitude adopted by these holding the reins of government had, in the past, resulted chiefly in inefficient and sometimes corrupt administration. For this the militarists were principally responsible, he said. They conducted governments to suit their own ends, deplorable conduct which could no longer be tolerated.

The Marshal told his hearers that he had emerged from his mountain retreat in Shansi "in compliance with the repeated requests of young Chinese patriots" and considered that, at this juncture, when the country was facing disintegration, he should do something to save it instead of "merely ploughing and fishing in a village in Shansi."

The Marshal further expressed his belief that national salvation could only be accomplished by the joint efforts of the people. He scouted the suggestion that political "bigheads" could alone bear the burden of such an Herculean task.

General Li Lih-chun expressed the wish that the Marshal would assume the leadership of the people and follow the example of Abraham Lincoln in rescuing them from the political bondage which had oppressed them for centuries.

—Picture by courtesy of the Shanghai Times

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, sometimes referred to as the Christian General, in his picturesque peasant costume.

White Russian Mob Battles with Chinese Police at Harbin---Seven Are Killed

Details of the defiance of the Chinese police in Harbin by White Russian groups, street battles and organized efforts to provoke a reign of lawlessness throughout that city were contained in a special despatch from Harbin, January 3, to the *China Press*.

On New Year's eve a Russian mob of 4,000 came to the defense of a fellow countrymen named Litvin, who in turn had championed a Russian lad caught stealing candy in a grocery store.

The following day a mob of 4,000 White Russians gathered outside of the shop and stormed the store where the incident had occurred. The lawbreakers were armed with sticks, crowbars and other heavy manual weapons. A police squad rushed in to preserve order and was promptly given the "bums rush." Traffic was paralyzed and general pandemonium reigned throughout that section of the city for some time. Coming back with added reinforcements, the police with the help of a fire brigade, attempted to get control of the mob by the use of the water hoses but all attempts to employ them effectively were frustrated by the infuriated mob. By this time the mob had grown to twice its original size.

Desperate, the police fired into the air. Skirmishes continued between various groups of the mob who fought the police. Many shop windows and building fronts were shattered and riddled by the volleys of rifle fire.

Reports are conflicting as to the number of casualties, but one report, apparently reliable, stated that a Chinese policeman and six Russians were killed; about a score of Russians were injured.

American Consular Official Roughly Handed by Japanese at Mukden

Oliver B. Chamberlain of the U. S. Consular service while proceeding to the railway station at Mukden January 3 was stopped by Japanese soldiers and roughly handled. He was on his way to his to new post at Harbin at the time. The affair arose out of a demand to see Mr. Chamberlain's passport. As the result of the strong attitude taken by the U. S. Authorities regarding the incident, K. Debuchi, the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, tendered apologies at Washington January 6. A Japanese interpreter has been selected as the scapeogoat; he is stated to have been responsible for the misunderstanding and has therefore been dismissed.

New Application Form Causes Riot at Customs House

A mob of upwards of a thousand angry Chinese brokers and members of native shipping hongs stormed the revenue office of the Shanghai Customs House January 5 as a protest against the introduction of a new application form. The demonstration was the culmination of protests which have been repeatedly made against the harshness of the conditions incidental to the new form. The mob of brokers threatened to wreck the revenue department office. An emergency riot squad from the River Police was brought over to quell the disturbance. The aggrieved brokers are making an appeal to Nanking.

Japan's Hand in the Opium Trade in Manchuria

BY GARFIELD HUANG

General Secretary, National Anti-Opium Association of China.

IN my article in the Nov. 28 issue of *The Review* I gave a brief summary of the Japanese dope traffic in North China and Manchuria which centers within the Japanese Government-controlled South Manchurian Railway Zone and the Japanese Kwantung leased territory in South Manchuria. Not long ago Chang Chi, a veteran member of the Kuomintang, after having travelled in Manchuria for sometime, reported that Japanese troops stationed at Chinwantao under the terms of the Boxer Protocol were engaged in all manner of activities including the dispensing of narcotics. It is therefore not a surprise to find that a Japanese army officer had in his possession a quantity of heroin when he travelled to observe the the reclamation work and the railway conditions in China's North-eastern Provinces where his comrades were actively engaged in the dope trade! This revelation, however, has a deeper meaning, for it was apparent that Nakamura, who was believed to have been despatched by the Japanese general staff on an important mission to the Mongolian Princes, carried along the heroin for "diplomatic" purposes inasmuch as the Mongols have a weakness for the drug which is so pronounced that after once acquiring the habit a Mongol will do anything to obtain further supplies. We can thus see that the purpose of Nakamura in bringing with him the contraband was both business and political, but neither is in contravention of the Japanese national policy of "narcotization" of China, which I discussed in my previous article. Since the Nakamura case, which as stated involved heroin smuggling, is backed by the whole Japanese nation and is cited as a justification of the Manchurian occupation by the Japanese military, has caused the darkest clouds since 1918 to cover the international sky, it is therefore by no means a misnomer for me to entitle the whole issue as a new Opium War with all its ugliness.

The International Dope Ring

In this connection, I think, it will interest the public to know of a sensational case recently, namely the rounding up of an international dope ring the leader of which is believed to be a Japanese living in Kobe by the name of Sugino Mashyosho. The disclosure of the activities of these international traffickers was made following the arrest at Basle of Dr. Fritz Mueller, a well known Swiss drug expert, who was charged with having been the European head of this ring which, between 1925-1929 exported vast quantities of heroin, cocaine, morphia and other drugs to the Near and Far East as well as to South America.

With their nefarious ramifications spreading from India to Japan, including in its range such ports as Tokyo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Columbo, Rangoon, Bombay, and Calcutta, these international gangsters baffled the police forces of several countries for months and continued to spread its tentacle to all parts of the world. The head of the gang, as stated, is a Japanese named Sugino Mashayosho, residing at Kobe, allegedly an owner of licensed quarters in Japan and of many dens of vice along the China coast.

A startling revelation was made in the trial of Dr. Mueller, who, when cross-examined by counsel for the prosecution, admitted that on one occasion he had handed, at Geneva, heroin to the value of 200,000 Swiss francs to a man named Borella to be transmitted to the Far East. The defendant refused to reveal the identity of the mysterious Borella, who, however, is suspected to be a diplomat and smuggled the drug out of Switzerland and into China in his diplomatic baggage.

Japanese Introduce Opium Monoply in Manchuria

Now to turn to the narcotic situation in Manchuria and China proper, no less than seventy-five per cent of the Japanese nationals residing in South Manchuria are directly or indirectly connected with drug traffic, according to the estimate of the Secretary of the Association for the Prevention of Opium Evils of Japan. According to statistics issued by the Shanghai customs authorities, for the past three years, beginning January 30, 1929, and ending April 6, 1931 a total of 80,132 ounces of opium had been discovered in forty-one Japanese steamers passing Shanghai, and these huge shipments were believed to have Dairen as the final destination. Immediately after the Japanese occupation of Manchuria the first thing they did was to establish an opium monopoly in the territories under their military control, a repetition of the process of conquest which was applied to the island of Formosa and actually bore friut. Now in Mukden, Changchun, Tsinan, Tientsin, Amoy, Foochow, etc., numerous "dope" huts are operated under Japanese consular protection in open defiance of Chinese suppression acts. In the Japanese concession in Mukden, these huts number some two hundred, the owners of which, pay regular cumshas to the Japanese police in return for protection. Some one hundred morphine shops are also found to be in existence and these are situated either in the neighborhood of Japanese dispensaries or in the rear of Japanese residences. In a single shop, about forty to fifty persons, come to receive injections per day, the number of morphine addicts in the Japanese concession alone being found to be in the vicinity of 500.

Bad Situation in Changchun

In Changchun, conditions are even worse, and opium dens reach the startling number of approximately one thousand five hundred, and are operated by Koreans, Japanese and naturalised Japanese. In the reformatory established by the Chinese Government, there are 298 morphine addicts who have been detained by the local authorities and compelled to correct their habits.

The above will suffice to give the public some idea of the preponderant Japanese influence in the drug market in China. For public information, my Association has from 1928 published annually one volume of the China Opium Year Book which is divided into two sections, one dealing with the narcotic situation in the provinces and the prospect of the anti-opium movement, and the other with anti-opium statistics and government suppression laws. A glance over these Year Books will convince one of the amazing extent of Japanese narcotic penetration into China. Judging from the disclosures made in connection with the Nakamura case and the International Drug Ring, we are safe to say that the Japanese are active agents for the spread of narcotic drugs throughout the world in complete disregard of international covenants and humanitarian considerations, and therefore are the common enemies of civilized nations whose duty it is to foster the progress and welfare of the human race. This indictment of mine against Japan is by no means extraordinary if we take into consideration the fact that while Japan establishes an opium monopoly in Formosa and tries by every possible means to encourage the native and the Chinese residents in the island to consume the drug, a provision is inserted in the Japanese law inflicting death penalty on those who supply Japanese subjects and soldiers with opium and similar narcotics.

Shanghai, December 23, 1931.

Manchurian Commission Appointments Causing More Trouble Than Anticipated

A recent telegram from Paris stated that the appointment of the commission of inquiry which the League of Nations, in agreement with Japan and China, is to send to Manchuria to report upon the situation there is causing far more trouble than was anticipated. When the Council of the League of Nations adjourned its meetings in Paris after deciding that this commission should be sent, it was thought *that the members of the Commission would be on their way to China by now. Now it is announced that despite continued efforts to complete the mission, the appointment of a chairman is still undecided. Mr. Hoo, a member of the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations, called upon M. Briand, president of the League Council, and urged the importance of sending the commission out as quickly as possible. M. Briand sympathized with Mr. Hoo's anxiety in the matter, but pointed out that no British member of the Commission had been selected. Lord Lytton, a former Governor of Bengal, who acted as Viceroy of India for a short period when Lord Reading was on leave, was first chosen as the British representative, but he declined the appointment and there has been some difficulty in finding a British member to take his place. It is stated that the American member of the Commission will probably be an army general, but his name has not yet been mentioned. The only members of the Commission so far definitely appointed are General Claudel (France); Dr. Schnee (Germany); and Count Aldo Brandini (Italy).

[*It is in Paris that they thought so. *The Review* pointed out at the time that there would probably be much delay before the members of the Commission would be appointed. —Ed. *C.W.R.*]

An Open Letter to Eva Chow From America

The following open letter to Eva Chow, is from the pen of Mrs. Julia Ellsworth Ford, author of "Consequences" (etc.) in English and Chinese. It is in reply to an article by Eva Chow entitled "Women's Part in China's National Salvation Movement," which appeared in The Review (p. 293) of October 24, 1931. Mrs. Ford is doing good work in opposing the opium evil and her novel is being serialized in Chinese and is also being printed in book form in China.

Dear Eva Chow:

Will you permit a long-time friend of China—one who has lived in your country—to say that your recommendation that Chinese women prove their patriotism by preparing for warfare on the battle field, in addition to using the boycott, seems to be a gallant attempt to ride east and west at the same time. For the use of non-violence and violence—though it may prove more efficacious materially speaking than the use of either one alone—cannot but have a damaging effect in every other way. Any attempt, it would seem, to turn China away from its peaceful and hereditary weapons, towards the brutal *and futile* weapons of the Western world, is a major tragedy.

If the "modern girl" of China must prove her modernity by her emergence as a "revenge"-full amazon, let her refuse to emerge! Napoleon declared many years ago that "nothing of permanent value was ever attained by force." Moreover the phrase "vengeance is mine—I will repay" has ever been taken seriously both in the ancient and the modern world.

May I suggest, instead of a woman's Anti-Japanese organization, one motivated by the pro-China idea; for always it has been the pro's, not the anti's who have won out; and naturally so, for it is the positive—not the negative force that builds. Furthermore, permit me to say that no "anti-Japanese" movement in China can be, in the last analysis, a national "salvation" movement—(here I quote Eva Chow as I did in the use of the word 'revenge'). China's salvation can never come through the use of the frightful phases of physical force that is today helping to bring our Western civilization to the point of inglorious collapse.

Peaceful Absorption the Strongest Weapon

Eva Chow, if you would have the sons and daughters fight "Gloriously" counsel them to use all their energies constructively in the peaceable boycott,—not destructively with the suicidal weapons of an outworn type of fighting on the plane of the brute. Remember what your country's use of the boycott cost Great Britain in the case of Hong Kong,—400,000 pounds sterling a *day* for fifteen months! Obviously this weapon is China's greatest weapon, for it paralyzes the whole system of control and the enemy is absolutely powerless against it. Do not forget that although Genghis Khan took China by force there is no trace of his victory left today. But China, by peaceful absorption, conquers them all! And keep your women informed as to the victories of the Indian non-violent resistant movement as carried out under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi against the greatest power in the western world!

Fight the Opium Traffic—Not the Japanese!

And Eva Chow, put some of that patriotism and energy you and the women of China possess, into fighting the opium traffic, into eliminating that dreadful drug which is pouring into your country and paralyzing the natural, fine capabilities of your people. The god Mars and the Samauri have been supreme in Japan in the years past, when, in China, the soldier was given the lowest rank. It was the poets, the artists that have ever been honored in your land.

I would cite in conclusion, the words of a noted Englishman—Dr. Norwood of the City Temple, London, "There are evils which we never conquer except by Soul Force, and Militarism is one of them." Militarism has raised its ugly head in your country but some of us feel that your people possess the spiritual force to put it down once and for all time. "Gandhi," said Dr. Norwood, "has the audacity to tell them (the Indian people) that they could get what they wanted by Soul Force." He likened the Mahatma to Christ, saying:

"Christ faced the world without weapons and without organization. May be, we are seeing something not altoghter different when we see a little naked Hindu come here to stand up in the midst of a great Empire and talk on behalf of 250 million people, so poor, naked and wretched as to be hardly worth counting."

What could not the two great peoples of the Eastern world do for themselves—and for the rest of the world—if they will only use their own time-honored weapons!

Cordially,
JULIA ELLSWORTH FORD.

Rye, New York, December 5, 1931.

Japanese Occupation Makes Banditry Worse in Manchuria

The *United Press* says that at least 100,000 Japanese troops working steadily for a year will be necessary to clear Manchuria of bandits. This is the considered opinion of foreign military attaches who have spent several weeks of close observation in all parts of the region. It is improbable that the Japanese Government will send any such number of troops, so that if this estimate is correct there will still remain a considerable amount of banditry in Manchuria.

The bandit problem has become most serious in Manchuria during the last year. The unwieldly armies maintained by Chinese warlords were seldom used against bandits. For months before the Japanese occupation in September, powerful bandit gangs were operating within a day's march of such cities as Mukden and Harbin, and were seldom molested.

Five miles outside Harbin a bandit gang has been camped for the past year. They have kidnapped about 100 wealthy residents of Harbin, Chinese and Russian, and held them for ransom almost within sight of their home town. The exact location of this camp was known to the Chinese commander in Harbin, but he never did anything about it.

Professional bandit gangs have been operating in Manchuria for at least 30 years. They are well disciplined, usually better fighters than Chinese soldiers. Some of them have given Japanese troops hard battles since the occupation.

Aeroplanes in Action

A continuous war on bandits has been waged by the Japanese since October. Aeroplanes have broken up several of the best-known gangs. It is estimated that several thousand bandits have been killed by aeroplane bombs and machine-gun fire. Japanese casualties in these fights have run into the hundreds.

But the bandit problem has become worse in spite of the Japanese campaign. Thousands of deserting soldiers have joined the bandit gangs. Cut off from the old Manchurian armies, these soldiers had no means of getting a living except by their guns. They have looted and burned at least a hundred cities and towns, and about a thousand mud villages. The death toll from there raids is very large.

It is estimated that about 200,000 Chinese are making their living by banditry in Manchuria to-day. At least half of these men are seasoned fighters,good horsemen, with a long record of crimes. They are tough customers for any army to handle, and the Japanese, with the limited forces at their disposal, and the fear of an attack by Chinese regulars, have not been able to wage a very intensive campaign.

Foreign military attaches have been astounded by the strenuous use made of the 16,000 or less Japanese troops in Manchuria since September. They declare that the most seasoned troops in the world cannot stand up long, under the strain to which these troops have been submitted. Only by frequent replacements, they declare, can the Japanese hold their own in Manchuria.

Hardly a day has passed since the first of October without a battle somewhere. Sometimes there are no casualties in these fights on the Japanese side, but they require forced marches, long nights on guard, and hardships in the field. In no previous war, declare the military observers, have any troops in the world been used so hard. It has been the most severe kind of test of the Japanese soldier's stamina.

The Market for Railway Equipment in North China and Manchuria

By Assistant Trade Commissioner Louis C. Venator, Tientsin, and Trade Commissioner John J. Ehrhardt, Mukden, in "Commerce Reports."

THE poor financial condition of North China railways during the first half of 1931 restricted their purchases of materials in most cases to absolute requirements, so that the total volume of such business fell considerably below the levels of the past two or three years. The only rolling stock purchased was 16 British locomotives for the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, bought with returned British Boxer indemnity funds, and four locomotives and one hundred 40-ton cars, obtained from the South Manchuria Railway by the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway. The Peiping-Liaoning Railway was expected to open tenders for 20 locomotives in July, the funds to be advanced by North China banks.

Factors Lowering North China Buying Power and Operating Efficiency

Rolling stock, roadbed, and other materials on all railways showed further deterioration during the first half of 1931. The Peiping-Liaoning Railway, financially the best situated in North China, suffered from a considerable amount of military traffic from a division of revenues between the Mukden and Tientsin administrative offices, and from the necessity of making monthly payments (said to be $95,000) in gold currency toward the construction of a new port at Hulutao—a heavy burden under the depreciation in silver exchange since the signing of the contract.

As a result of these conditions, the Peiping-Liaoning Railway has been unable to make a number of purchases scheduled for this year, even canceling a number of contracts entered into late in 1930. Purchases for the Peiping-Hankow and the Tientsin-Pukow Railways were limited.

Operating schedules on all North China railways, except the Peiping-Hankow Railway, where through traffic was irregular as the result of military operations and the later floods, showed some improvement during the first half of 1931, particularly on the Tientsin-Pukow and the Peiping-Liaoning Railways, where through schedules from Pukow to Kirin were maintained most of the time. Nevertheless, it was generally felt that the amount of traffic resulting, particularly between Mukden and Kirin, did not justify the tying up of railway stock required in this through service. The Peiping-Suiyuan line continued only restricted operations as a result of serious lack of rolling stock; this condition still exists, though some equipment was loaned by the Peiping-Liaoning Railway and some shop equipment was purchased that enables old cars and locomotives to be repaired.

Importation of Railway Materials into North China

Imports of railway materials during the first six months of 1931 were valued at 1,327,476 haekwan taels as compared with 647,416 haekwan taels for the similar period of 1930. This appearance of business improvement is somewhat misleading, however, as a large share of the articles imported during the current year were contracted for and purchased prior to January 1; the actual new business closed since that date has been considerably below the average maintained last year. The business done during the current year has been largely in metals, replacement parts, car furnishings, and a small amount of technical shop equipment.

Purchases of Rolling Stock by Manchurian Railways

Most recent purchases of rolling stock have been of local or European manufacture, on account of the difference in price. The shops of the South Manchurian Railway Co. and of another semiprivate shop known as the Dairen Engineering Works have offered both locomotives and cars at prices considerably below those offered from Europe and as much as 20 to 30 per cent below American prices. In a recent purchase of 30 passenger cars, those made at Dairen were sold at prices which were approximately 75 per cent of the price of the lowest American offering.

Czechoslovak manufacturers have furnished the bulk of the locomotive business during the past three years, at prices approximately 25 per cent below those offered from American concerns. These locomotives have not been in use long enough to give a definite statement as to their serviceability, but so far they seem to have met the requirements of the Chinese Government Railways. They have been equipped with feedwater heaters and with a polished finish, both of which items have hade quite an impression on the Chinese engineers.

Local Production of Equipment

Even though the railway shops of the Chinese Government Railways are lacking in equipment they have made considerable progress in the manufacture of parts and accessories, such as lubricators, injectors, air compressors, valves, fittings, car-heating equipment, and other equipment on which patents have expired. In one of the small Mukden shops some of these parts are turned out with only a few of the most elementary machine tools, 80 per cent of the work being accomplished by hand. Under present conditions the Chinese Government Railways have found it necessary to get along with the minimum of accessory equipment. The future market for high-grade equipment, however, should be better.

Besides the local output of cars and locomotives mentioned before, a development of considerable interest to importers of railway materials was the manufacture, or more technically the assembly, of a locomotive at the Tongshan shops of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway. Although many parts and patented appliances were imported, more parts were locally produced from imported materials than heretofore. This locomotive was put into service on the Peiping-Liaoning Railway late in June, and the shop is planning to build four more in the immediate future. This move indicates the influence of present exchange rates on consumers of all imported articles, and it is probable that further developments in local manufacture will take place if exchange remains at its present low level.

Railway Shops and Their Equipment

The Japanese-controlled South Manchuria Railway and the Sino-Soviet-controlled Chinese Eastern Railway each has adequate shop facilities for supplying equipment and making repairs for their own lines. The South Manchuria Railway Co. also has sufficient facilities for furnishing numerous locomotives and cars to the Chinese Government Railways. The shop facilities of the Chinese Government Railways, however, are rather inadequate. The Peiping-Liaoning Railway has two well-equipped shops, one located at Huangkutun (a suburb of Mukden) and one at Tongshan (south of the Great Wall); the Huangkutun shop is arranged for further expansion, and new tools have been purchased. In Mukden the Northeastern shop, which formerly belonged to the Northeastern University, is now used mainly for work from the various Chinese railways lacking shop facilities. Part of the Mukden Arsenal also has been turned over to repair of locomotives and railway cars and promises to expand further in this direction.

Most of the remaining Chinese railways lack adequate shop facilities. Individual tools have been purchased from time to time as funds have become available, but practically no complete shops have been erected. Some of the railways even lack car-wheel lathes and other essential tools and have to depend on the shops of other railways for this kind of work. There is undoubtedly a great need for further shop facilities for the bulk of Chinese Government Railways.

Students Once More Stage Demonstrations

The Shanghai students are again showing signs of restiveness. At the moment they are trying to intimdate Shanghai merchants and factory executives into declaring a general strike so as to register a protest against the Government's failure to resist the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. The more rabid of the students are demanding that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang be executed for his failure to defend Chinchow. Following a mass meeting held the previous day a crowd of students representing universities and middle schools in Shanghai and the surrounding area, descended upon the headquarters of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in North Honan Road, January 5 and forced their way into the compound despite the efforts of the Public Safety Guards on duty there to prevent them. Additional Public Safety guards were brought to the scene. Municipal police taking stations outside the premises. A secretary from the Chamber later interviewed the students and induced them to leave. The indications are, however, that agitation generally is about to be revived. The students are insistent that China shall declare war on Japan.

China's Silk Industry Facing a Grave Crisis

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

AFTER twelve months of hopeless and helpless struggle against business depression, China's silk industry has sunk deeper and deeper in the Slough of Despond, and its end is only a matter of time, if business conditions do not take a better turn in the immediate future. Any one who has some connection with the silk business will agree with me in saying that the year of 1931 has been the worst year which we have ever experienced in the past half century since the introduction of the factory system to our silk industry. It is the worst year, not only because the cocoon crops were exceedingly poor, but also because the silk market all over the world is continuously in a slump.

In speaking of the cocoon crops, because of the unfavorable weather in the spring, the production was limited, and the quality was poor. But cocoon prices were very high. It was estimated that the cost of production for one picul of raw silk including the cost of cocoons and manufacturing expenses would amount to nothing short of Tls. 1050, although the market price of silk at that time was far below that figure. In spite of the high price paid for cocoons, most of our filature men did not get enough supply to cover the whole year's operation, and had to make up their shortage through the purchase of autumn cocoons. By the time when the autumn silkworm-rearing season began, silkworms were again affected by the fickleness of the weather. As a result, the quantity and quality of autumn cocoons were both far below normal. However, competition in securing the limited supply was so keen that even higher prices than those paid for the spring cocoons were offered, despite the fact that market conditions did not warrant the cocoon purchasers to pay such a price.

Cocoons Scarce and Prices High

As regards the silk market, it was going from the bad to worse. At the beginning of the year, many filatures were closed because of the loss they had suffered in the previous year, and many more were tottering on the brink of bankruptcy. Because of the promise of the government to issue silk bonds, a large number of our silkmen had to operate their filatures in order to participate in the benefit of the silk loan, so that their losses in the past year might be recovered. But to their dismay, the business slump continued indefinitely, and they had to dispose of their silk at a price far below the cost of production. By the end of the year, the market was so dull that they could not find any buyers for their silk. The benefit they got from the silk loan was infinitesimal in comparison with the huge losses they suffered. Since October, the market took a drastic turn toward the worse, and silk prices declined rapidly. At the middle of December, raw silk of medium quality was quoted at G$1.81 per pound in the New York market, which would only amount to Tls. 700 or less in terms of Chinese money. Based on this figure, our silkmen would suffer a loss of more then Tls. 400 for every picul of silk sold. Even if our silkmen were willing to sell their silk at such a low price, there was still no demand from the foreign buyers. Therefore silk stocks in Shanghai godowns had been acumulated to such an extent that the bankers finally refused to make any more loans on silk. With the financial source cut off, our silkmen had to close down their filatures in wholesale fashion. In Shanghai, only twelve out of 106 filatures are operating at present. In Wusih, the condition is not any better, and only nine out of the total forty-eight are running. Of the fifty or more filatures located in other cities, only ten are on a running basis. Thus taking all in all, about 90% of the total filatures in Central China has been shut up at the present time, and the remaining 10% will likely follow suit, if the market proves no better by the Chinese New Year. It goes without saying that the wholesale closing-down of filatures in Central China will cause a great social unrest among the working people, who have depended upon the silk industry for making a living. A report from Wusih will give us some idea as to the grave situation now existing in that city. "In Wusih, there are about forty-eight filatures, which have engaged several hundred thousand working people. The total wages paid to the working people amount to more than $700,000 monthly. With the closing-down of filatures, the market will be deprived of the circulation of this huge amount of money every month. Not only the working people have no means to make their subsistence, but the local commercial market has suffered accordingly. If no means are immediately devised to relieve this abnormal situation, the social unrest will spread and peace and order will be endangered." What is true of Wusih is also true of Shanghai and other silk centers.

This unhealthy state of affairs, is explained first, by the world business depression, and secondly, domestic calamities. In the face of the world business depression, the people in the world as a whole have not as much money to spend as they used to have, and their meagre income will oblige them to use discretion in buying articles which are absolutely necessary to their living. Silk goods, although they have become indispensable to the people of means, are still luxuries to many. At this time when money is hard to get, even a women will hesitate to spend two dollars to buy a pair of silk stockings of inferior grade, when the problem of bread and butter has not been solved. In the U. S., the greatest silk-consuming country in the world, many silk mills have been in the hands of liquidators, and the operation of others is going slow. The price of raw silk of Grade "B" is now quoted as low as at G $ 1.81 per pound, while the same silk would be worth as much as G$5.00 or G$6.00 per pound several years ago. Moreover, the number of unemployed people is constantly increasing, and the purchasing power of the people has dwindled. So long as the business depression continues there is no hope for the immediate revival of the silk industry in that country. In France, the country having the fame of producing the finest silk fabrics, the condition is not any better. Only recenty a big French silk concern has declared bankruptcy, as reported by the press. Silk mills of small means have been closed, while the big ones are only working half of their usual time. The exquisiteness of the French silk fabrics is no longer attractive, when the people at home and abroad have not the wherewithal to buy them. For the past three months, practically no bale of silk has been exported to France from China-

A Dark Outlook for the Silk Industry

With two big outlets of our raw silk shut up, our silkmen can find no market to sell their products. It is true that we have made some exportations of silk of inferior grades (mostly of Szechuen silk) to India, but the quantity is very small. On the other hand, our domestic demand of raw silk has also fallen off. The succession of national calamities has worked a great havoc upon our silk-weaving industry. Many weaving mills have already gone to the wall, and those which are still running have curtailed their production. The flood in the Wu-han cities and many other districts has reduced the people into such a destitute state that they can not even keep their body and soul together. The Japanese forcible and prolonged occupation of Manchuria has closed another good market to native silk goods. The communistic menace in Kiangsi and Hunan, the frequent disturbances in Tientsin, and the general business depression have all affected the domestic market of our silk products. At this time of the year, many people would come from such silk-weaving centers as Hangchow, as Nanking and Soochow to Shanghai on order to get supply of raw silk, but this year many of the expected customers have not come. Although raw silk manufactured by our silk filatures is principally for exportation, that of the inferior grades is also for domestic consumption. At this critical time, even the domestic consumption, no matter how small is the volume, has also been reduced to nil.

In short, many of our silk filatures are running on a hand-to-mouth basis, and their continuous operation depends upon a quick turnover of their products. Any business slump will immediately affect our silkmen, who, with their limited capital tied up in silk stocks, have to seek outside help to finance their business. When their bankers turn their back against their appeal for assistance, they will have no alternative but to close down their establishments. It is a foregone conclusion that with the present slump continuing all the filatures will be closed before Chinese New Year, and they will not be reopened until a brighter future is assured.

Shanghai, December 31, 1931.

Woman Methodist Missionary Released by Bandits

Miss Harriet J. Halverstadt, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Mission at Haitan, Fukien province, who was captured by bandits on Christmas eve while travelling in a passenger launch near the Pagoda Anchorage, was released shortly after New Year and arrived back in Foochow January 3, none the worse for her experience. She was well treated by her captors.

Japan's Hand in Future C. E. R. Affairs

(From The Review's Correspondent)

Mukden, December 25, 1931.

MANCHURIAN events change with kaleidoscopic swiftness. Tsang Shi-yi, Civil Governor of Mukden Province during the administration of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, who had been kept under surveillance by the Japanese authorities, has been reinstated into his former post as Governor of the province. This post was offered to him, when still under personal restraint, by the Peace and Order Preservation Committee under Yuan Tsin-kai, and certainly not without the cognizance of the Kwantung Army authorities. Now a plan is under way, and will probably be executed ere long, that all the heads of Manchurian provinces be convened at a meeting in this city, when it is expected that a declaration of the independence of Manchuria will be made with the adoption of a national flag, constitution and all other attributes pertaining to an independent state.

Side by side with this however, comes another lot of news from Tokyo, which, if it turns out to be true, is likely to discourage the promoters of Manchurian independence. We hear that the Tokyo military circles are planning the creation of a "Manchurian and Mongolirn Governor-General ship." And some people even predict that it will be General Minami, ex-Minister of War, who will fill the new position. He is now in this country, studying conditions.

Manchurian Governor-General

That the Tokyo authorities are studying how to act further in Manchuria and Mongolia is evident from many a source, and it is also not a secret that a diversity of views has arisen between the Government and the high military authorities. At first it was decided to create a Mongolo-Manchurian Commission with a seat at Mukden, which then would have served as a virtual government for both the named territories, but now they have seemingly decided on the creation of an independent Governor-General ship, perhaps, by means of enlarging the authority of the Kwantung Governor-General.

Military Power Predominant

According to the first project, promoted by the way, by the Wakatsuki Government, the Commission should have been headed by the President of the S.M.R. Co., a civilian. But the downfall of the Wakatsuki Cabinet brings forth the possibility of discarding the Commission plan and installing a military man as virtual head of Manchuria. In the promotion of these plans some observers see how those two forces of Japanese politics—civilian and military—differ, each trying to fill the position with their man. So far, the military people are in a strong position, and it is most probable that the present Kwantung Governor-General, Mr. Tsukamoto, a civilian and a Minseito man, will be relieved of his post, and then a military man will step into his shoes.

In case this position will be held by a military man, and of course a general, then the military circles will dominate in Manchurian affairs thoroughly, for there is a stipulation in the Kwantung Province Ordinance to the effect that, if the Governor-General is a general, the S. M. R. Co. shall be placed under him. That is why the present War Minister, General Araki, is understood to be eager to have General Minami on the job. If this happens it will mean domination by the military circles in Manchurian matters for many years to come. Then the civilians will have to be content with minor matters, less pleasant to deal with, as unemployment relief, industrial reconstruction, and other odd topics. How the projected Manchurian independence will fare is another question and gives rise to apprehension. In this connection, by the reported appointment of Marshal Prince Kan-in, said to be in the immediate entourage of the Emperor himself, to the post of Chief of the General Staff, stronghold of the militarists, instead of General Kanaya, the military circles have certainly stolen a march on the civilians.

The Activities of the Communications' Committee

The activities of the so-called North-Eastern Committee of Communications deserve a few words of comment. When the Sino-Japanese clashes broke out, the majority of its members, of course, fled out of the city save Ting Shen-shu, director of the Mukden-Hailungcheng Line, who remained. Now he is the President of the Committee and as such is displaying a great deal of activity. One of the first decisions of the Committee under him was to invite a Japanese railway expert, who advised that it would be mutually advantageous to work in cooperation with the S.M.R., as a result of which all Chinese lines have become feeders of this railway.

It is a matter of course that the Chinese side of the C.E.R. management will experience great changes before long. As everyone knows, the present members of the Board of Directors of that railway are appointees of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, so it would be no surprise if one day all the Chinese members thereof are recalled and replaced by new men, appointees of the present Committee of Communications. In that case the opinion of the Japanese advisor cannot of course be dispensed with and will probably serve as a deciding factor. This change, which is scheduled to take place ere long, will bring the new Manchurian authorities close to the Soviet power which holds complete sway over the C.E.R.,—and therefore some people expect some startling developments in that direction. Some even go so far as to predict that a second Sino-Soviet conflict over the C.E.R. is inevitable. If so, the Japanese will not likely be the idle on-lookers that they were in 1929.

Public attention, being diverted to the startling developments of the Manchurian impasse, no attention is being paid to the construction of the Tunghua-Kwanei Railway, which is steadily and quietly progressing. The Chinese Government has been objecting to the construction of this railway, which, when completed, would divert cargoes from the Kirin and Hailungchen region to the Korean port, Seishin, but the Chinese objection is being disregarded. Now thousands of coolies are busy with the work, and it is expected that the uncompleted section between Tunghua and Laotcukow (118 km.) will be finished by the end of next summer. The work is hampered by the mountainous character of the country; many tunnels and bridges are to be built.

In anticipation of the opening of the new railway, which would enable one to reach Kirin and Changchun from the Sea of Japan by rail, the construction of the port of Seishin (in Korea and not far away from the Sino-Korean-Russian border) is being hastened up. Now the Japanese are busy with the breakwater in the harbor. In connection with the construction of the Tunghua-Kwanei line it might be of interest to mention that the new Governor of Kirin Province, General Hsi Hsia, countermanded the regulation of the Central Government prohibiting felling trees in Kirin Province, particularly in the regions of Tunhua and Kwanei, through which the new line is to be laid. Forests in this region are believed to cover an area of no less than 4,800 square li. The lifting of the ban is going to expedite the construction of the line.

Manchurian Telegraphs Being Reorganized

Mr. Sakurai, Director of Communications of Kwantung Government-General and advisor to the Chinese Telegraph Administration, Mukden, is busy reorganizing the whole system of the telegraph and telephone communication in Manchuria. New lines are said to be planned. Besides the Chinese and English languages, admitted for transmission, Japanese can also be used now. The Japanese hope that the introduction of their language will do much towards the tightening of cultural relations between Manchuria and Japan.

The Soviet Government is reported to be uneasy in connection with the construction by the Japanese of new air-fields in such strategic points as Harbin, Kirin, Tsitsihar, Taonan, etc. North Manchuria is now connected with Dairen, Korea and Japan Proper by regular air service, and the Soviets are naturally suspicious of it. They fail to see the commercial value of the whole proposition and are inclined to regard it as part of an offensive plan against Soviet Russia.

Bank of China Compiles Statistics of China's Trade

The research department of the Bank of China has compiled the statistics of China's foreign trade from 1912 to 1930 in a volume of 133 large pages. The Bank of China, under the able direction of Chiang Kia-gnau, is one of the most progressive institutions in China and the care with which these statistics have been compiled is in line with the thoroughness with which all matters connected with this Bank are conducted. In addition to the trade statistics there is printed as an appendix a complete record of Chinese tariff legislation during the past ninety years. The volume will be indispensable to all importers and exporters, both foreign and Chinese.

New Process Will Make China Grass Into Cloth

New York, December 2.—A method of successfully purifying ramie, the oldest and strongest vegetable fibre known, has at last been found and according to indications, the new process is likely to effect a revolution in the textile and affiliated industries, it is learned here.

Ramie, known also as China grass, and belonging to the nettle family, has been used from time immemorial. The Egyptians wrapped mummies in it but the process of obtaining large quantities of the refined product by removing the gums and other impurities has been so laborious—it is still done by hand in China—that very little could be made at a time and it has brought big prices.

The only method of chemically treating the nettle, with a sulphuric acid mixture, has been going on for about 50 years, has cost some millions of dollars and has resulted in making the textile industry "ramie-shy." Experiments have been made and abandoned because only a small amount of the product has stood up under use.

A process has now been perfected, however, without the use of sulphuric acid, which successfully removes the gum and other impurities, and the resulting fibre and yarn appear to have met every test by noted chemical experts, by textile and fabric makers and by one of the oldest textile machine manufacturers in the United States.

The process has been perfected by the Universal Fibre Corporation, 350 Madison Avenue, New York, under the direction of Dr. Samuel S. Eveland, chemist, electrical engineer and inventor, who has made research his hobby for the last twenty-five years.

Many products already have been woven from ramie obtained by the new and secret purifying process and the number of uses to which it may be put, according to those who have tested the new ramie yarn, appear to be infinite. The yarn is said to make a finer linen than flax and the pulp a paper that paper-testing machines will not tear. Because it is stronger wet than dried again, ramie is said to been superior to yarns now made from other fibres.

Compared to Cellulose

Under the new process a product is obtained that is said to be as high in alpha cellulose—used in making rayon, lacquers and nitro cellulose products—as is cotton. An admixture of ramie to rayon makes a product that does not rot or break and provides a stronger and more durable garment than those made by most types of rayon.

Experiments have shown that the newly processed ramie, substituted for cotton in the making of asbestos brake linings, will withstand more heat and will deteriorate much less rapidly than linings made of cotton and asbestos.

Paper makers who have been furnished ramie as a basis for experiments with paper have reported that it makes parchment 50 to 75 per cent stronger than any now made. Because it is stronger wet than dry it makes a felt for paper manufacture that is regarded as superior to any yet manufactured. For the same reason it makes a filter used for filtering sugar that is five times as strong as any filter now made.

It has been demonstrated that ramie will grow wherever cotton is raised and further north. It is not attacked by insects, does not require fertilizing and an ordinary crop is said to yield 1,500 pounds to the acre, compared with 150 pounds of cotton to the acre.

A group of Louisian a bankers and merchants, interested in the new process because of the possibility that it may save the Southern cotton farmers, is now looking into the possibilities of outlets for the raw material if they should decide to grow the plant in their State.

$62,000,000 Linen Imported

Approximatly $62,000,000 worth of linen is imported into the United States annually. This linen, made of flax, is manufactured in Belgium and Ireland, some in Russia. A Belgian manufacturer who spent eight weeks here investigating the new method of purifying or degumming ramie said that when it is turned out on a large scale it probably will damage the foreign linen business irretrievably and build up a linen industry for the United States.

Recently a representative of Barclay Bank, London; a British flax expert and a Lancashire spinner visited the U. S. A. to look into the process and sought to induce Dr. Eveland to make an arrangement for the British rights to the new process.

The Proctor Schwartz Co., of Philadelphia, manufacturers of textile machinery for more than 100 years, have made many tests of the yarn from the newly treated ramie fibre and have reported that it is the only ramie yarn in the last twenty years—they have tested them all—that has strength, uniformity, stability and that does not deteriorate or crack. Ramie made from other processes, according to the machinery manufacturers, has proved brittle, lacking in tensile strength and has had little or no elasticity.

The chemical tests have been made by Meigs, Bassett and Slaughter, of Philadelphia, consulting chemists for some of the foremost companies in the country. A group of manufacturers of textiles and other fabrics, as well as paper and felt and asbestos, who have obtained the new ramie yarn, have made up products from it and have reported favorably on the results.

Ramie has been widely cultivated in China, Formosa, Japan, India, Malaya. Queensland, Mauritius, the Kameruns, the West Indies, Brazil and Mexico.

Indian Journalists Entertained by Chinese at Calcutta

BY DANIEL J. LEE

(*Special Commissioner on Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs*)

On November 28, a large group of Indian journalists were entertained at Calcutta by the *Journal of India* (印度報), a Chinese newspaper of the Kuomingtang Branch at Calcutta, published twice a week. This gathering of Indian and Chinese journalists was the first of its kind that ever took place. Among those who were present, with the exception of the journalists, were such prominent persons as demonstrated that Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar—Director of Bengali Institute of Economics, Dr. D. N. Maitra—a distinguished social worker who has won the confidence and admiration of his fellowmen and women through his interesting lectures, etc. Among the Chinese present were the Chinese Consul and two members of the Consulate, members of the Executive Committee of the Headquarters of the Kuomintang Branch at Calcutta, and members of the editorial staff of the *Journal of India*, etc.

Wanted Better Understanding Between India And China

The conversations showed that both Indians and Chinese seemed to be very anxious for a better understanding between these two peoples, each with a culture and civilization of their own; and the civilization of both are said to be the oldest in the world. The opening speech was made by Wang Tse Yuan, member of the Executive Committee of the Kuomintang Branch at Calcutta. Following this, some short speeches were made by Indian journalists. They are even more anxious to know more about China than Chinese about India, What proved to be most interesting was the presence of an Indian lady journalist who had been a journalist for more than thirty years. She emphasized in her speech that she was very disappointed that not a single Chinese lady was present.

The Chinese Consul, C. P. Liang, delivered a brief yet emphatic speech. He addressed the audience as "Fellow Asiatics". He said "Both India and China have much in common and there are similarities in both countries as regards Art and Literature. It is more than a thousand years since relations were established; and it was due to some unknown reason that, though we are close neighbors, a gulf divided us for some considerable time, and we have lost contact with each other. This evening, I feel that I am not meeting new friends, but only renewing old friendships after a long absence. I also feel that we, being Asiatics, are one family; and from the happy expression I see around me, I am convinced that we are one happy family. I sincerely hope that in future we shall meet more often, so as to come together and work for our mutual benefit."

Frederick W. Maze Is Knighted

F. W. Maze, Inspector General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, was among those who received a knighthood from the British King January 1. Mr. (now Sir) Frederick W. Maze was made a K. B. E, (Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire). Sir Frederick is 60 years of age. He entered the Chinese Maritime Customs in 1891.

Tourism in the Northwest—A Neglected Opportunity

BY DICKSON TONG

WITH the recent inauguration of the trial flight of the new air route of the Eurasian Corporation from Peiping to Tieh-hua, Sinkiang, the importance of the Northwest, both political and economic, has been gradually recognized by the Chinese people.

Very little effort has been exerted before by any circle, either official or individual, to improve the social and economic conditions of the Northwestern section of China. Some proposals in this connection, however, have been brought up. Some lay emphasis on the fundamental solution of the problem and others stress the importance of devising measures for temporary relief.

In the opinion of many, in order to develop the prosperity of the Northwest, the currency situation should be stabilized; illegal taxes, abolished; troops, disbanded; fur industry, encouraged; bandits, suppressed; and a big irrigation system, developed. Nevertheless, a glance over the foregoing points will show that either some of the devices mentioned require too much time or are not feasible, at least for the time being. But there is one grand opportunity which requires less time and little energy, yet which can boost up the prosperity of the Inner Mongolia, and that is, tourism.

The Financial Value of Tourism

Tourism trade may enable a city to yield more revenue fiscally. It is also one of the best means of introducing the art, culture and customs of a place to outsiders. It may help lessening possible misunderstandings which might exist between one place and another. In foreign countries, a great deal of attention has been centered on the tourist trade. Tourist bureaus have been established in foreign cities with the object of attracting sight-seers from other cities as well as foreign countries to visit the wonderful things which they possess. They are usually run on a large scale and are often subsidized by the municipal governments.

Speaking about the places of scenic beauty and objects of historical as well as cultural interest in the Northwest, cities like Kalgan, Tatung, Suiyuan and Paotao, along the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, have a unique picture to show. For instance, the trading place between the Mongols and Chinese, the outer part of the Great Wall, one of the four wonders of the world, and the Tsi Er Shan, in Kalgan; the Stone Buddha Temple, with thousands of buddhas, some sixty or more feet high, carved on the rocks of a mountain stretching two *li* long and built in the Wei Dynasty, and the ancient Chinese architectural beauty in Tatung; the grave of Wang Chao-chun, a favorite concubine of Emperor Yuan Ti of the Han Dynasty, the birth place of Empress Dowager of the Tsing Dynasty, the lama temples and the poppy flowers in Suiyuan; the dam of the Suiyuan-Saratsi Irrigation Project in Tengkow; and the opium plantations, one of the most important means of livelihood in that region, and the magnificient scene of the Yellow River in Paotau, would offer a very interesting program to the tourists.

But as a matter of fact, tourism is a thing which is absolutely unheard of by the officials and people in that part of the country. They have never realized the great opportunity which is lying before them. Consequently, no effort has ever been exerted to promote the tourist trade.

Very few booklets, pamphlets, or other travelling guides to the Northwest, containing detailed information and other necessary particulars, have been published. In fact, there was only guide book—which was put out by the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway Administration five or six years ago. Some travel accounts might also been found published by individuals. But the information was neither complete nor up-to-date.

Inconvenient Travel Facilities

The facilities of travel along that section are, by no means, convenient. The Peiping-Suiyuan Railway is probably one of the most inefficiently run railroads in China. Because of the constant interruption by civil wars and the suspension of trading relations between Inner and Outer Mongolia, the Peiping-Suiyuan line has long been suffering from business depression. On account of the insufficiency of rolling stock, the passenger trains are not much different from the freight trains of the Peiping-Mukden or Shanghai-Nanking lines: It was reported that several third class passengers were frozen to death on the train last winter because there was no stove or any heating system!

Other means of transportation are just as bad. Sightseers can get to the Stone Buddha Temple, Tatung, the most famous sight there and twenty five *li* from the ancient city, only by donkey carts. Roads in Tatung, Suiyuan and Paotau are also poorly constructed. Streets become so muddy when there is rain that visitors cannot even ride on rickshas, not to mention automobiles, tram cars, or buses, but only on donkey carts! This method of travel is not only slow and clumsy, but makes the tourists feel extremely uncomfortable.

The hotels, or rather inns, also do not know how to do conduct their business. Except in one or two larger cities where they have hotel guides to receive the new-comers, travellers, in most cases, have to put up at any inn an random. Very few of the taverns have modern facilities. Except in Kalgan and Suiyuan, where they have electric lights, public houses in other places use ordinary kerosene lamps. Many of them do not even furnish toilets and bath rooms.

No Licensed Guides

There is no licensed guide furnished to the excursionists. They have to depend on the rickshaw coolies or cart drivers for information which they desire to get. There is not only the danger of misinforming the tourists but ninety out of a hundred coolies usually try to "soak" the visitors as much as they can.

The currency of Inner Mongolia is also very unstable. The local authorities in different places issue an excessive amount of paper notes, without adequate reserve, and the value fluctuates violently. Unless the travellers have information regarding the money situation beforehand, they will suffer a great loss from the fluctuation of rates in their daily transactions.

Municipal sanitation is not attended to. There are no street sewers or public lavatories in any of these cities. In fact, not the slightest idea has entered the minds of the local governments, hotels or railroad administration to facilitate the tourists during their travels. Consequently, very few people outside of that part of the country have ever made up their minds to make a trip to the Northwest. The direct result is a financial loss to the local people, which, otherwise, might secure a handsome amount of revenue from the tourist business.

In order to develop the tourist trade in Inner Mongolia, the following points should be considered:

How the Tourist Trade Can Be Developed

(1) Each city should organize a tourist bureau cooperating with the Peiping-Suiyuan Railroad and some local hotels having its object the attraction and assistance of tourists.

(2) Regular, adequate and comfortable transportation facilities along that section should be assured.

(3) Local accomodations must be convenient; highways improved; public order maintained; municipal sanitation attended to; roads repaired; etc.

(4) Plans should be made to restore and protect all places of interest. Signs should also be fixed on historic buildings and other sights. They must be written in good English, as well as in Chinese.

(5) Tourist bureaus in different cities should employ licensed tourist guides who have been trained and can understand at least one popular language, like French or English, besides the native, to escort and entertain visitors.

(6) Rickshaw and other traffic rates should be fixed. Printed schedules of the rates should be posted in public places.

(7) Tourists should be freed of molestations from beggars and hawkers.

(8) Sightseers should be subjected to a minimum of inconvenience in the examination of luggage and passports.

(9) City guides and pamphlets, well-edited, containing necessary information, should be published from time to time ready for distribution in hotels, on trains and steamers for complimentary purposes.

(10) Menus, containing all the famous dishes and delicate food of a city, like the carp of the Yellow River, which are attractive, should be printed ready for distribution.

(11) A city should, if possible, make itself the site of a provincial athletic meet or the meeting place for

(*Continued on page 194*)

Tsitsihar and Beyond---Hospital Work Under Difficulties

BY A CORRESPONDENT

THE writer was asked by the Chinese Christian Relief Committee of Harbin, recently organized as the Harbin Christian Cross Society, to go to Tsitsihar to investigate the condition of Chinese wounded soldiers brought from the Nonni River Bridge region and around Tsitsihar city. The Chinese Christians in Harbin were not sure that these soldiers were receiving proper attention since the departure of General Ma Chan-shan. Not being sure that any Chinese member of the Committee would be allowed to see the soldiers in the hospital the writer, who is a member of the Harbin Cross Society, was asked to visit the wounded and report.

We found that there are now 147 wounded Chinese soldiers in the public hospital there, also 14 wounded civilians who were taken to the front to dig trenches. The Hospital is in charge of Dr. Ho Fu-chuan, a graduate of Shantung Christian University. Before the Japanese drove the Chinese army back and entered Tsitsihar city there were 250 wounded soldiers in the Hospital, but fearing they would be mistreated by the Japanese troops upon entering the city those who were able to leave fled from the city.

Goose, duck and bustard shooting is plentiful out from Tsitsihar along the Nonni river and lakes east of Tsitsihar. Russian and other hunters frequently go to these places for shooting in the spring and fall, but there is also danger from bandits. Bustard hunting can be had throughout the winter, but during the winter months the ducks and geese all go south.

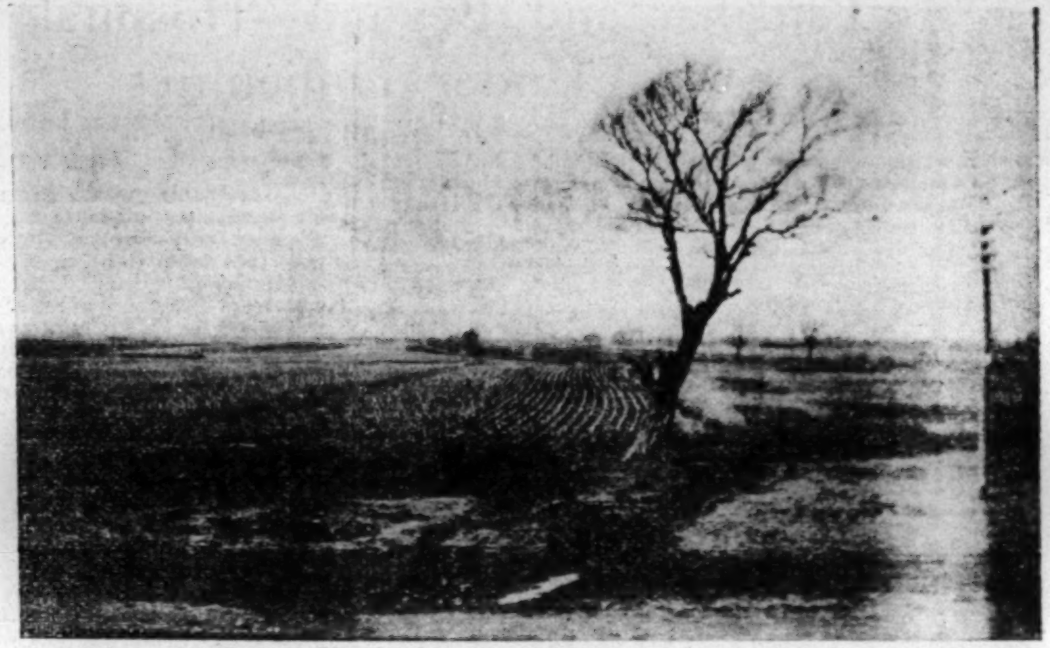
Upon asking what our committee could do to help, Dr. Ho stated that he had sufficient funds for caring for the wounded only for about twenty days. He expressed his hope that our Relief Committee might be able to find funds in Harbin to make it possible for him to continue his treatment of the patients. Such money as he had was furnished by Ma Chan-shan as he was leaving for the north. Now that General Ma had been driven back far on the Manchurian plains to the northeast Dr. Ho stated that he could not expect any financial aid from him. Furthermore, he explained, the Tsitsihar Chamber of Commerce was having difficulty meeting demands made upon it, and business had been practically at a standstill since the Japanese pressed the war into this region and had taken the city. The Chamber of Commerce, we were told was required by the Japanese authorities the day preceding our visit to furnish $20,000 for the purchase of stoves and other equipment for the winter to supply warmth for the Japanese army, which has now taken charge of the city and all civil and military affairs. So it is thought that the Chamber of Commerce will not be able to furnish much for the care of the wounded soldiers. Your correspondent was requested, therefore, as a member of the Harbin Relief Committee, to ask the relief organizations of Harbin to provide for the care of the wounded soldiers and to bring the money to Tsitsihar personally if possible on account of danger of it being confiscated if sent in any other way.

Dr. Ho is accommodating the wounded soldiers and patients on the floor of eight or ten wards in order to conserve room space. He is afraid there will not be sufficient funds for fuel in this cold climate, so in this way he is keeping down expenses by heating only a part of the Hospital.

Japanese Kill All Captured Chinese

The Chinese claim that they captured seventy Japanese during the fighting south of Tsitsihar city and that these were brought here and were relieved of their rifles and then turned over to the Japanese when the city was entered. We have never heard any statement, however, as to how many Chinese soldiers were captured by the Japanese or what was done with them. On questioning the wounded Chinese soldiers in the Hospital we made it a point in each ward to ask the question: "How many Chinese soldiers were captured and where were they taken?" The reply in

A typical group of Chinese Christians in the north Manchuria country, where Christians are found among the Chinese who have moved there from Shantung, Chihli and other provinces south. One finds Christian groups all over the country. They have organized themselves into Churches at many places. This group is a Christrian night school organized by an evangelist and taught by a government school teacher in the evenings for those who are unable to read or cannot not attend the regular schools.



Where the Famous Manchurian Soya Beans Grow on the Rich Plains of the Kosen Region North of Tsitsihar, an Objective of the Japanese.—The proposed air service lines of the Japanese will pass over this territory as planes ply between Tsitsihar and Taheihe (Blagoveschensk) to the north, on the Siberian border.

each case was that all soldiers captured were killed on the spot by their captors, being regarded as bandits. Some, they stated, were buried after captured and being shot or sabered, but most of these were left on the field. One man in the hospital spoke up and declared that the Japanese regarded all of Gen. Ma's troops as bandits simply because they opposed them, stating that an order had been issued requiring that any Chinese caught in military uniform be shot.

These soldiers in the Hospital stated that Chinese wounded on the battle field were also shot or sabered by any Japanese soldiers who came across them. They claimed that the Japanese soldiers kicked the wounded to be sure they were dead and that if there were signs of life the wounded were killed immediately. One man spoke up and stated that he had been kicked on the head, but that he was so badly wounded he did not have strength enough to move and was left on the field as dead. The same information was given by a number in each of the separate wards. We cannot vouch for the truth of these statements but give them as part of our report, for, it was explained, the number of wounded would have been more but for this. Some claimed that Japanese soldiers were likewise killed by Chinese who captured them, and that a few were burned alive. So it was war. As we looked upon mangled bodies, some minus legs and others arms, and some torn badly by bombs their faces being a mass of wounds, we were reminded of conditions seen in hospitals in France during the Great War. This is more than a mere "incident," and of more serious import than is realized in other parts of the world.

We were told that the Japanese are having their difficulties. The Chinese claim that more than 1,000 small boxes were made by Chinese carpenters for the ashes of cremated Japanese soldiers, a crematory having been built at Tsitsihar. There was still considerable fighting to the northeast at Tai-An-Chen, seventy English miles northeast of Tsitsihar, the Japanese being determined to pursue General Ma as far as possible. It was claimed that an order for another thousand boxes for ashes had just been given.

Nearly 200 cavalrymen fell into a trap during the heaviest of the fighting and were almost entirely wiped out. The commanding officer of this group escaped and is said to have wept bitterly because of his bad move and loss.

The wide Mongolian "Solon" tribes, who give themselves largely to hunting and fishing, still roam parts of the country now occupied by Japanese troops north of Tsitsihar. High cart wheels make travel over high grass and through small streams easy. Bandits never bother these Mongols, for they are well able to defend themselves. Some carts are covered with thick woolen felt, which makes them warm for travel in that extremely cold climate.

Japanese Suffer Severely from Cold

More than a hundred Japanese soldiers have been brought in from the north the past few days with frozen feet and legs, and they continue to come. The severe cold weather is being felt keenly by them. The three thousand or more troops now north of the C. E. R. who have come from the warm Sunrise Kingdom must suffer great inconvenience if they are to fight on the plains these Chinese soldiers, who, though having less equipment and limited ammunition, are nevertheless prepared to fight in that they are seasoned to the severe north Manchuria winters. During the drives as the armored motor cars went forward the advancing troops were aided also by airplanes which carried effective machine guns. The Chinese were thus at a great disadvantage but fought valiantly to defend their country.

A camel cart with a Mongol mounted serenely upon the back is also seen occasionally.

Representatives of the Tsitsihar Chamber of Commerce, telegraph and telephone offices, the narrow-gauge Tsi-Ang Railway, electric light administration authorities. Each representative was directed to sign a request that the Japanese appoint Japanese officers to assist in the management of these organizations. The Japanese were having difficulty, however, in finding someone willing to become head of the Heilungkiang autonomous (Japanese) government. They first tried Gen. Yu Sheng Chang, we were told; but he refused. Then they tried to persuade Liu Kuen Heng, educated in Japan, but so far he had refused, and was keeping himself secluded in the home of a friend. It was thought, however, that as soon as Ma Chan Shan is beaten sufficiently and Tsitsihar city secure in the hands of the Japanese as other cities, then such military pressure would be brought to bear as a

Moukden and Kirin, and the Japanese would then be able to "persuade" someone to accept the positon

No one seems to know the whereabouts of Chang Hai Peng. The Japanese used him until he was unwilling to fight his Chinese brothers with the vigor desired by them. So he was dismissed and the Japanese went ahead with their advance to Tsitsihar and northeast without further pretense. They should erect a monument to this notorious traitor, we were reminded, but, it is claimed, he has been rejected by them and is now joining the bandits, whom, it is claimed, the Japanese are assisting and have assisted in many quarters.

General Ma Chan-shan when retreating was considerate enough not to use the trenches and railway embankment of the Chinese Eastern Railway at Anganghi when he crossed the C.E.R. He had a right to protect the railway, it is pointed out, for it is his duty to assist in protecting the Railway. He could thus have involved the Japanese with the Russian Soviet Government, for the Japanese would certainly have damaged the-Railway in attacking General Ma at Anganchi. As Ma was forced to retreat northeast he could also have made an advantageous stand just outside Tsitsihar city, but he did not do this in order to save the city from bombardment. As it was, only a few bombs were dropped on the city.

Without the four army tanks and a squadron of good airplanes the Japanese forces would not have been able to drive from the capital General Ma and his men. Even with these powerful auxiliaries, superior rifles and plenty of ammunition the Japanese have had heavier losses than they desire to acknowledge, it is claimed. The fighting is on the plains. As the Japanese have necessarily had to take the offensive all the way to carry out their purpose, they have been at the disadvantage of having to make advances on level ground and have been cut down in large numbers on several occasion. Ma's unwillingness to accede to their demands as was done elsewhere, the League refusing to carry out their first requirements that Japan withdraw, Ma gave the Japanese a shock which was a real surprise, not the presence of Russian or Korean troops as they claimed for we found no wounded Russians or Koreans nor anybody that had seen any such troops.

A Picturesque Old City

The picturesque old city of Tai-an-chen, which means "The Military Post of Peace," came into being several hundred years ago when the emperor of China sent a small force of Chinese soldiers there with their families from far down Peking way to assist in protecting this part of the country from invaders from the north. The people in this village have a dialect of their own. The city lies far out on the Manchurian plains: Koshan, farther north up the new railway, another objective of the Japanese, is in the center of some of the richest blacksoil territory of Heilungkiang Province. That part of the province farther north is also rich in gold and coal mines, and, it is thought, there are indications of oil in that locality.

It was reported that the Japanese are not making much progress against Gen. Ma in that region. The four armed motor trucks were nearly captured by the Chinese. It is hard to operate them in severe cold. Four more bombing airplanes came from the south while we were in Tsitsihar and more Japanese forces were on the way. It was thought that this meant that a bombing raid would be made immediately on forces of the Chinese to the north. The weather was still ideal and not extremely cold. Should a real North Manchuria blizzard come the Japanese would be put to great disadvantage.

One's heart is made to ache as he sees the distress, great disadvantage and loss of business among the Chinese as a result of this war. Business here in North Manchuria has been demoralized. The people are losing millions of dollars as a result.

Japanese and Koreans as Narcotic Dealers

Before the Russian invasion in 1929 North Manchuria was the most prosperous section of China. There have been and still are bandits galore, but at that time these were gradually disappearing as the Chinese improved their governing powers. The Russian and Japanese invasions have done more than any thing else to demoralize the country and increase banditry. In spite of banditry these past years our observation has been that the Japanese and Koreans throughout this region, over all of which the writer has traveled many times, have had fair protection by the Chinese in spite of the fact that most of them dealt almost entirely in opium, morphine and other narcotics. They have had also protection of their Japanese cousuls, to whom the Chinese had to turn over all Japanese and Koreans accused of crime.

Anganchi, Heilungkiang Province, China.

THINK IN TERMS OF SECONDS!
RADIOGRAMS
are Transmitted
DIRECT
Via "CGRA"

Accurate—Reliable
WORLD WIDE SERVICE
Connecting in AMERICA With "RCA WESTERN UNION"
in GERMANY with "TRANSRADIO"
in FRANCE with "RADIO-FRANCE"

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RADIOADMINISTRATION
MAIN OFFICE BRANCH OFFICE
SASSOON HOUSE 15 AVE. ADWARD VII
TELEPHONE 11130

NAPHTHALINE
Flakes & Powder
Manufactured by our own factory
at Siccawei
Quality Guaranteed
Price Competitive

INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY
581 Foochow Road, Shanghai
五洲大藥房

In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Dr. C. T. Wang to Head Mining Company

Following his retirement from the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. C. T. Wang has been offered the post of president of the Liu-Ho-Kou Mining Campany in Honan, according to a *China Press* report from Nanking. In conversations with friends, Dr. Wang has intimated his wish not to enter politics again but to devote his energy to the promotion of industries in China. Dr. Wang served as managing-director of the Liu-Ho-Kou Mining Campany in 1924 and is reported to have decided to accept the new offer by the Campany's Board of Directors.

Work on New Municipal Building Soon To Be Started

According to information from the Public Works Department of the S.M.C., work will be started early this year on the new Municipal Building at the corner of Kiangsi and Foochow Roads, where the new Metropole Hotel and Hamilton House are in their final stages of completion. The new building will be a six-story structure with frontage on both Kiangsi and Foochow Roads is estimated at $Tls.1,000,000. The building, when completed, will house all branches of the Central Police Force, including the Criminal Investigation Bureau, Police Department, Fingerprint department, etc.

Yokohama Bank Refused Permission in Gold Shipment to U.S.A.

In accordance with the decision of the new Japanese Cabinet to impose a ban on export of gold from Japan, the Ministry of Finance declined to give permission to the Yokohama Specie Bank on Dec. 28 last, when it attempted to ship gold specie to the United States worth of Yen 150,000,000 for the purpose of settling exchange accounts in America between January and March last year. However, in view of the agreement to strictly enforce the gold ban, the Government will henceforth compensate the Yokohama Specie Bank for whatever losses it may incur as a result of the ban. It is understood that a measure providing for compensating the Bank will be introduced when the Diet reconvenes on January 21, according the *United Press*.

Academia Sinica Erects New Laboratory on Brennan Road

With a view to aiding the scientific research and fostering scientific ventures, a new Research Laboratory is being erected by the Academia Sinica on Brennan Road, near the Jessefield Park. The Academia Sinica is an institution founded by the National Government and its activity is devoted to scientific research. The new structure is built of reinforced concrete and will be equipped with all the latest laboratory and research apparatus. Messrs. Gordon & Co., Ltd., have been entrusted with the whole of the central heating system, plumbing and sanitation installations for the research institute. Special precautions are being taken against fire in the laboratories and a specially designed system of fire prevention is being installed. Throughout the building, a large number of special sinks will also be installed. In addition, other modern building convenience are also provided.

Pacific Trade Conference To Be Held in May in in Honolulu

The National and Pacific Foreign Trade Convention of the United States, to which delegates from China and other Far Eastern countries will be invited, is scheduled to be held on May 4 in Honolulu, according to information received by Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache in Shanghai. The Conference will be a joint meeting of the National (U.S.) and Pacific Coast Foreign Trade Council and will feature Pacific problem in its program of foreign trade. Special efforts are being made to secure participation in this convention by prominent business leaders of Far Eastern trade centers. One day will be set aside for the special consideration of the subjects of trade with China. Because of the participation of delegates from Far Eastern countries, the Convention will take on a distinctly international character. Personal invitations are being sent by the Committee incharge to business leaders throughout the Orient.

Service on Lung-Hai Railway Now Extended to Tungkwan

The Lung-Hai Railway Administration announced on Dec. 30 that passenger and freight service on the Line was now extended as far as Tungkwan, on the Hon-Shensi border, following completion of the Lingpao-Tungkwa section ten days ago. Work is now being commenced on next section to Sian, capital of Shengsi.

$6,667,000 from Customs Receipts Appropriated for Bond Payments

In order to maintain the confidence of the public in government bonds, appropriations totalling $6,667,000 from the Customs receipts for the redemption of capital and payment of interest of the various bond issues have been transferred to the Bonds Reserve Fund Administering Committee by the Shanghai Customs, it is reported in the *China Press*.

These include $93.700 for Long Term Currency Public Loan Bonds: $1,136,000 for 25 per cent Treasury Loan Bonds; $774,300 Short Term Rehabilitation Public Loan Bonds; $133,500 Famine Relief Public Loan Bonds; $667.500 Disbandment Public Loan Bonds: $501,000 Customs Tariff Public Loan Bonds; $1,059.000 Reorganization Public Loan Bonds; $1,489,000 Short Term Customs Tariff Public Loan Bonds: $1,388,000 Short Term Rehabilitation Public Loan Bonds; $280.000 Customs Tariff Public Loan Bonds: $1,388,000 Short Term Customs Tariff Public Loan Bonds for 1919.

Coal Resources in Honan Are Enormous, Investigation Shows

According to statistics compiled by the Reconstruction Department of Honan Provincial Government at Kaifeng, the total capacity of the various coal fields which have not been opened in the province is estimated at somewhere near 2,000,000,000 tons. At present, there are more than 30 unmined coal fields throughout the province. The coal field in the vicinity of Yangwu leads the list at a capacity of 289,000,000 tons. Other places on the list are Anyang, capable of producing 113,000,000 tons; Linhsien, 47,000,000 tons; Tangyin, 12,000,000 tons. Chihsien, 66,000,000 tons, Hsihsien, 51,000,000 tons; Huihsien, 50,000,000 tons; Hsiuwu and Poa, 700,00,000 tons; Shanhsien and Yingchih, 84,000,000 tons; Hsinan, 28,000.000 tons; Yiyang, 7,000,000 tons; Loyang. 33,000,000 tons; Kunghsien, 39,000,000 tons; Fan hui, 14,000,000 tons; Jungyang 67,000,000 tons; Tengfeng and Yuhsien, 72,000,000 tons; Mihsien, 48,000,000 tons; Linju and Lushan, 40,000,000 tons; Yiyang and Nanchao, 9,000,000 tons; Sunghsien, 35,000,000 tons; etc,

Most of these fields, if opened, will supply coal of the best quality, suitable both for domestic and industrial uses.

Coal mines which have been opened by various Chinese and foreign interests in this province constitute only a small portion of the total amount of mineral wealth in Honan. However, if transportation facilities are well developed in China so that the outputs in this province may be distributed to the various industrial centers and especially along the Yangtze, the shortage of coal in the South may be relieved considerably.

Among the coal mining firms in this province may be mentioned the Fu Chung Company under the joint management of the Chung Yuan Company, a Chinese firm and the Pekin Syndicate, a British interest. The Pekin Syndicate had a capital of £1,240,000 and the Chung Yuan Company $5,000,000. The corporation was capable of producing 561,834 tons per year. But the Pekin Syndicate has stopped its mining operations due to civil war for a couple of years and is now trying to resume its business.

Other coal mines include the one at Liuhokou which covers an area of 27,832 mows of land opened in 1913 by a Chinese firm headed by Mr. Li Chin; the coal mine at Nitsun which covers 3,618 mows of land, opened during May of 1920; the coal mine at Chuhwashan which covers 5,409 mows of land opened during 1922; the coal mine at Chingliu which covers 31,623 mows of land, opened during June 1926; the coal mine at Changho which covers 14,551 mows of land, opened during 1924; the coal mine at Tunghsipaochang which covers 27,712 mows of land, opened during 1924 by a Chinese firm founded by Dr. C. T. Wang, former minister of foreign affairs; the coal mine at Chifusun which covers 31,994 mows of land, opened during February of 1926; the coal mine at Hsiaoszewan which covers 10,943 mows of land, opened in 1915; the coal mine at Yangyitsun which covers 6,110 mows of land, opened during June of 1924; etc.

Hankow Shipping Bureau Gets Permission to Establish Branch Offices

The Hankow Navigation Bureau has obtained permission from the Ministry of Communications for the opening of ten branch offices in the provinces of Hunan, Kiangsi and Szechuen within its jurisdiction, so as to facilitate control of shipping affairs.

New Aerodrome At Tungchimen Completed

The new aerodrome at Tungchimen, Nanking, constructed by the Aviation Administration of the Ministry of War, has been completed, according to a report from Nanking. The repair shop, airplanes and other aviation equipments will shortly be removed to the new grounds which will house the permanent headquarters of the Aviation Administration and its air squadrons.

Branch Shipping Affairs Office Established at Ningpo

To facilitate the registration and inspection of steamers and other vessels and the issue of certificates for coastal and internal shipping in Chekiang, a branch office of the Shanghai Navigation Bureau has been established at Ningpo with Wang Sheng as director. The branch bureau will take charge of all shipping affairs in the districts of Ningpo, Tsechih, Fenghua, Chenhai, Hsiangshan, Tinghai, Shaoshing, Hsiaoshan, Chuchi, Yuyao, Shangyu, Sinchang, and Chenghsien.

Canton Asks Monthly Appropriation of $2 Millions from Nanking

According to a *Reuter* dispatch from Hongkong on Jan. 1, the Canton authorities will shortly ask the new Nanking Government to make a monthly appropriation of $2,000,000 for military expenses in Kwangtung province. The revenue of the Kwangtung Provincial Government is approximately $6,000,000 a month, which is sufficient only for the military, naval and air forces and leaves no margin for other necessary expenses. Since June, Canton has been retaining $2,000,000 monthly from the customs surplus. But now with the establishment of a unified Government at Nanking, this money will go automatically to Nanking and some financial readjustment between the Central and provincial authorities is regarded as essential.

Chi Mei Road in Shanghai Leading to New Civic Center Opened to Traffic

Chi Mei Road, in memory of the late revolutionary martyr Gen. Chen Chi-mei, the first hard surfaced highway leading to the new Chinese Civic Center in Kiangwan District, has been opened to traffic, according to a report in the *China Press*. The road leads from Hsiang Ying Road to Dixwell Road and will be of great convenience to golfers frequenting the Seekingjao golf course. The new highway covers a distance of nearly four miles and is surfaced with cold emulsion asphalt. At present, the portion of the Hsiang Ying Road from Fuh Tan University to the Seekingjao turnoff is closed to traffic and is under repair for resurfacing. Work on the road started about one years ago. The construction cost is more than $100,000, excluding the cost of the land. The road was built by the Bureau of Highways of the Greater Shanghai Municipality.

New Tokyo Cabinet Cuts Down 1932 Budget

According to a *Reuter* dispatch from Tokyo, the new Japanese Cabinet under Premier Inukai has made a drastic reduction in the final national budget for 1932. Expenditure has been reduced by nearly a hundred million Yen. The total estimated expenditure approved by the new administration on Dec. 28 amounts to Yen 1,397,000,000 compared with Yen 1,480,000,000 for which the former Finance Minister Mr. Inouye had allowed. The main reduction has been effected by cutting down the amount appropriated for enterprises in relief of unemployment. Approved expenditure includes Yen 211,000,000 for the Navy and Yen 183,000,000 for the Army. The "no loan policy" of the former Cabinet has been discarded and for the purpose of balancing revenue and expenditure, loans totalling Yen 191,000,000 will be floated.

(*Continued on page 192*)

A. B. C. PRESS, SHANGHAI
Printing
in all its Branches
Your work
should bear
our imprint

沈立人會計師
LIZEN SCHENG
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT & AUDITOR
1154 Sinza Road, Shanghai
Telephone 33128

BACK ISSUES WANTED

The Review will pay 50 cents each (big money) for each of the following issues.

Jan. 8, 1927 Vol. 39 No. 6
Mar. 5, 1927 Vol. 40 „ 1
Feb. 7, 1931 Vol. 55 „ 10
Feb. 28, 1931 Vol. 55 „ 13
Oct. 10, 1931 Vol. 58 „ 6

Mail with statement to
The China Weekly Review
38 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai

密勒氏評論報
南京分銷處

兹爲便利閱戶起見祇須電話
通知卽派專差送上免勞往返
定價每本小洋四角與申一例

南京下關
汪宸記報社
電話四一八一二

The Boone Library School

BY CHIH-BER KWEI, PH. D. (桂質柏)

"THE librarian is born, not made" seemed to be the prevalent notion of the common people in the past. It was at a time when libraries were considered solely as storehouses in which to keep books, rather than as places for active use. Librarianship had not yet won recognition as a profession.

Since the inauguration of the Chinese Republic in 1912, China has undergone a movement of change in intellectual problems as well as in politics. The trend has been in the direction of making the library not merely a place for preservation but also an agency for active service to the community. The growing recognition of the library as an intergral part of education has brought forward the new profession of librarianship.

Boone Library School was established by Miss Mary Elizabeth Wood (1862-1931) in Wuchang, in January, 1920, as the first and only library school in China, where full training for librarianship is given. It is a direct response to the very definite demand by educators, librarians, and prospective students, desiring training for professional librarianship. Up to the time of her illness and death in May, 1931, it was directed by Miss Wood, who was an American citizen by birth and had been the librarian of Batavia Public Library, Batavia, New York, prior to her coming to China thirty one years ago. The School is now directed by Mr. Samuel T. Y. Seng, a co-worker of the founder of the School, and the first Chinese student who went to the United States of America for library training.

In the beginning the School was a part of the Boone University—now Central China University, and its full course was of three years' duration from college second year up. Sinice 1929 it has been registered with the Chinese Government as the Boone Library School, a professional school of senior college grade.

At present the School is a general library school, its aim being to offer such technical and professional instruction as is considered essential for persons working in any library. The curriculum is so designed as to furnish the general training required for administrative positions and at the same time to lay the foundations for more specialized work. It is of two years in length. On the satisfactory completion of courses, as prescribed by the School, a diploma will be given to each student. Admission is open to men and women on equal terms, but is conditioned on the presentation of proper credentials showing that the applicant has completed two years of college study in a college of recognized standing, or the equivalent. Library experience is desirable but not required.

Details of the Curriculum

The school year is divided into two semesters of about nineteen weeks each. Classes meet five or six days a week. Credit is reckoned in points. A point is one class period an hour per week for one whole semester, or the equivalent. Each class hour pre-supposes two hours of preparation by the student. Credit for a course is granted only in case of satisfactory work following prompt registration and regular attendance.

The tuition charge for one year is $100, one-half of which is due and payable at the opening of each semester. Board and lodging cost $50 each semester at the School Boarding-House. Supplies, textbooks and incidentals amount to approximately $30.

The School is annually receiving a special grant for professorships and scholarships from the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, which has the custody and apportionment of the Boxer Indemnity Fund, returned by the United States of America. Under the joint auspices of the Chinese Library Association and the School, a limited number of scholarships are awarded to those persons who have successfully passed the competitive examinations each year.

In the twelve years of its history, the School shows a total enrolment of over eighty students. A perusal of its record indicates that it draws its students from a wide territory. Practically all parts of China in which library work is at all active have been represented in its classes. Its graduates and former students have scattered widely, both as regards geographical distribution and as regards the types of work in which they are engaged. A privileged few have studied in, and have been graduated from the American library schools, such as the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, Chicago; School of Library Service, Columbia University, New York City; Library School of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois; etc. They are holding important positions in public, college, university and special libraries, such as the National Library of Peiping, Peiping; Northeastern University Library, Mukden; Sun Yat-sen University, Canton; Tsing Hua University Library, Peiping; Wu-Han University, Wuchang; Library of the Chinese Political & Social Science Association, Peiping; Amoy University, Amoy; Soochow University, Soochow; Yenching University, Peiping; etc.

In the near future it is hoped that the School will engage special lecturers from the time to time, add more advanced courses leaning to a professional degree if possible, and maintain a collection of books on library subjects up to date. Only by keeping and increasing the high standard already back of it, will the School be possible to justify the expectations of the founder, and to fulfill its highest usefulness.

Shanghai, December 27, 1931.

America's Leading Silver House Opposes Stabilization

Attempts to increase and stabilise silver prices through artificial measures cannot assist business recovery, Handy & Harman, New York silver brokers, declared in their annual report on the state of the silver industry issued January 4.

The low price of silver is not a major factor in the world business depression, the Handy & Harman report declares in condemning proposed artificial measures to restore silver values. Low silver values, it is stated, have only slightly impaired the purchasing power of silver producing countries while the consuming countries have been practically unaffected.

This situation, Handy & Harman contend, has caused governments to maintain an attitude of indifference towards proposals for restoring silver prices through artificial measures. The report says that an agreement upon any particular silver price would be difficult to achieve and likely to be of temporary benefit only. Improvement in the price of silver must depend, according to the Handy & Harman report, upon a betterment of basic economic conditions throughout the world.

Handy & Harman, expressed lack of sympathy with the efforts artificially to control the price of silver and see a number of reasons why the price of the metal should improve as a result of economic forces.

Factors which favor improvement of the price of silver are briefly listed by them as follows:—

(1) World production of silver has been substantially curtailed:

(2) Sales of silver from demonetised coin have declined:

(3) The Government of India may cease selling silver because the necessity for such sales appears to be lacking:

(4) Some new buying of silver for subsidiary coinage has appeared recently, indicating a possible revival of demand of the metal for this purpose; and

(5) The popularity of silver in China and India shows no signs of waning.

The world output of silver in the year 1931 declined more than 20 per cent., according to Handy & Harman, who estimate the total production as 196,100,000 ounces, made up as follows:

Mexico	88,900,000 ounces;
United States	31,400,000 ounces;
Canada	20,400,000 ounces;
South America (mainly Peru)	19,700,000 ounces;
All other places	35,700,000 ounces.

Supplies of silver from Government sales and demonetisation declined by 12,000,000 ounces, as compared with the 1930 figures. Demonetisation of Siamese coinage increased available supplies of silver by 20,000,000 ounces, while sales by the Mexican Government and the Indian Government amounted to 4,500,000 ounces and 35,000,000 ounces, respectively, making aggregate additional supplies of 59,500,000 ounces.

ISSUES AT STAKE IN THE MANCHURIAN CRISIS

(*Continued from page 176*)

their road. The Chinese roads already in operation include about 1,800 miles of line out of a total mileage in Manchuria of about 3,700 miles. About a third of the Chinese mileage, however, consists of lines built with Japanese capital and operated in connection with the South Manchuria Railway. The other Chinese lines are much inferior to the Japanese in quality of construction and efficiency of management, and the fulfillment of their promise as eventual liberators of Chinese industry in Manchuria from Japanese domination is dependent upon the adoption by the Chinese of much better methods of business administration than those hitherto generally employed by them, as well as upon the stabilization of their government.

The predominance of Japanese interests in the development of Manchuria is reflected by the figures of foreign trade. In 1929 the total foreign trade of Manchuria amounted in round numbers to $540,000,000. Of this sum over $216,000,000 consisted of trade with Japan; less than $144,000,000 was accounted for by trade between Manchuria and other parts of China; the Soviet Union came third with somewhat more than $36,000,000. Great Britain, the Netherlands and the United States followed, with Germany, Italy and other countries bringing up the rear. Of the foreign trade at the three leading Manchurian ports, 63 per cent was carried in Japanese bottoms, 12 per cent in Chinese bottoms, 11 per cent in British and 5 per cent in German bottoms. Only 3 per cent of the foreign trade was carried in vessels flying the American flag.

Japanese investments in Manchuria were estimated in 1930 at over $830,000,000 or, including the value of property owned in Manchuria by the Japanese Government and by private individuals, subjects of Japan, and not used for business purposes, at a grand total of over $1,000,000,000. The investments were headed by over $350,000,000, credited to the properties of the South Manchuria Railway, and in addition over $150,000,000 advanced by the railway company toward the construction of Chinese railways and other activities not under its direct control. Other Japanese corporations had invested over $200,000,000 in Manchurian enterprises.

Protection of Japanese Investments

The protection of Japanese investments and opportunities of trade in Manchuria is undoubtedly a matter of great importance to the maintenance of the prosperity of Japan. These facts underlie the Lansing-Ishii agreement of 1917, in which the United States recognized that "Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous," that is, in Manchuria. Because the political implications of this agreement were obscure and seemed likely to breed misunderstanding between the two governments, it was rescinded after the Washington conference of 1921-22. But the Japanese attitude toward its Manchurian interests presumably remains as before.

The Chinese position in Manchuria rests upon the legal fiction of political sovereignty and the solid fact of effective occupation. The Chinese have been slow to create a system of government capable of fulfilling the obligations of sovereignty in accordance with Western political principles. The sovereignty of the Nationalist Government of China in Manchuria, despite the efforts of the politicians at Nanking, continues to be not much more than a legal fiction. But it is a fiction of which the Chinese politicians have made good use. As long as it is recognized by the foreign powers it goes far to offset the manifest weakness of the Chinese Government in Manchuria and to keep the door open for Chinese immigration and business enterprise.

The real foundation of Chinese influence in Manchuria, is the actual settlement of the country by the Chinese people. The small farmers and ordinary laborers of Manchuria are almost all Chinese. Even in the territory under Japanese control, where Japanese labor is in a more favorable position, more than 93 per cent of the agricultural labor, more than 70 per cent of the fishermen, 96 per cent of the miners and 88 per cent of the factory workers are Chinese, according to a recent Japanese report. In the contest for ultimate control of Manchuria, the high social capacity of the Chinese population affords substantial compensation for the political ineffectiveness of the Manchurian Government.

How Do you

Start your Day?

Do you come down in a morning feeling out of sorts and unrefreshed? Your sleep seems to quite fail to do you any good. You have no appetite for breakfast, are moody and depressed.

It is evident that your nervous strength is depleted and you require a course of that world-famous blood and nerve restorative.

Dr Williams' Pink Pills

Pre-minent for half a century as the consistently successful remedy for

NERVE WEAKNESS
DEPRESSION
VERTIGO
EMACIATION
PREMATURE AGE
DIGESTIVE TROUBLES
GENERAL WEAKNESS
PALPITATION
DECLINE
WOMEN'S AILMENTS

and all similar ailments arising from impoverishment of the blood.

Dr Williams' Pink Pills

Invigorate the System by Enriching the Blood

WARRANTY

Dr Williams' Pink Pills are a bona fide prescription, devised by an eminent qualified medical patitioner of Edinburgh Uuiversity, who used the formula with great success in all cases where the essential need was the rehabilitation of the blood stream.

IN THE FIELDS OF FINANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION

(*Continued from page 190*)

Work on Huai River Dykes Is Started

Work has begun on the strengthening of the dykes of the Huai River in Northern Anhui. The 12th section with office at Pengpu, is now under construction, while a similar work on the 11th section at Chengyangkuan and the 13th section at Wuho will begin shortly. The employment of as many refugees as possible is helping greatly in dispensing relief to thousands of these unfortunate during the winter season.

Coal Merchants Ask Reduction of Coal Tax

Extra levies should not be imposed on native coal by the local authorities in addition to the regular authorised tax, the coal merchants have petitioned the new Nanking Government to instruct the Ministry of Finance to the effect. In seeking means of relieving the coal industry from its present plight, the merchants have petitioned for a reduction of taxes. The Ministry of Industries, realizing that such a step is impracticable at the present time, is opposed to any attempt of local governments to impose extra levies which serve to further embarass the trade.

Rehabilitation Work in Wuhan Hindered by Fund Shortage

Due to lack of sufficient funds and implements, great difficulties are being encountered by the relief authorities in the Wuhan Area in carrying on rehabilitation work on the Changkung dyke, the most important dam in Hankow, according to officals of the Wuhan Flood Rehabilitation Committee. Work, however, has already been started with refugee labor and will be continued as rapidly as the Committee's resources permit.

It is estimated that a sum of $2,865,000 is necessary for the full realization of the Committee's program for flood prevention. The program, it is learnt, comprises four phases, namely, construction of all dykes on the banks of the Chialo, and those of the Yangtsze River, raising of the dykes at various places, and elevation of the railway embankment.

Formation of Joint Conservancy Organ for Yellow River Urged by Nanking

The Ministry of Interior, in identic orders to the provincial Governments of Hopei, Shantung and Honan enjoins that their respective Provincial Conservancy Bureaux be instructed to appoint representatives for the organization of a joint Conservancy Organ for the Yellow River. The establishment of such an organ is imperative in order to secure coordination in the important work of harnessing the Yellow River, whose flow through these three provinces constitutes a constant menance to the lives and property of the people, the order points out. In view of the urgency of the work, the three Provincial Conservancy Bureaux should immediately take steps for the establishment of the joint organ so that preventive measures may be promptly formulated and realized.

Cosmetics Manufacture Flourishes in North China

Since 1926, the manufacture of cosmetics and toilet articles has become a very flourishing industry in North China with Tientsin as the chief producing center. Large quantities of toothpowder, for example, are being manufactured by the China Industrial Co. and Tung Hing Industrial Works, the principal raw materials (talc powder and menthol) being obtained respectively from Honan and Kwangtung. Some 18,000 boxes of toothpowder are annually sent to Shantung and Shansi provinces in addition to what is turned out for local consumption.

The Si Ya Chemical Works and the Sun Mai Chemical Works manufacture a wide range of cosmetics and toilet articles, including pomatum and hair-oil, face-cream, scented water, toothpowder, etc. The raw materials, including glycerine, perfume essences, stearine, etc., are imported from Germany and the United States. The first-mentioned establishment turns out 15,000 bottles of hair-oil annually, while the latter produces 500 dozen bottles of scented water among other lines.

The Lee Chuan Shui Chemical Works specialises in the manufacture of face-cream, the raw materials for which are obtainable in the local market. This establishment is credited with an annual output of 2,500 dozen jars of face-cream. The Yee Sun Chemical Works is principally interested in the manufacture of hair-oil, the raw material being local products bought in Tientsin.

Construction of Three Branch Lines of Kao-Tsi Railway Contemplated

According to a dispatch from Tsinan, the Kaochow-Tsinan Railway Administration is contemplating to build three branch lines of the Railway in order to earn enough revenue for the redemption of the Line from the Japanese.

The first line to be built runs from Tsinan to Taokow a distance of 100 kilometres, via Kaotang and Lintsing where it will connect with the Taokow-Lintsing line. Trains operated on the new route will cross the Yellow River by the bridge on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. The estimated cost of the new line is $6,000,000, but half of this amount can be saved by using the 60-pound rails and bridge-building material taken from the main line, while the balance of the cost will be met from the British portion of the Boxer Indemnity Fund by paying interest to be used for educational purposes. The country through which this new railroad will pass includes a number of cotton-producing centres. A preliminary survey of the route was made last spring but construction work has been postponed owing to political uncertainties.

The second proposed line, 200 kilometres in length, is from Poshan to Tawenkow via Laiwu and Taian, connecting with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. This zone is rich in coal deposits, though the production of the Tsechuen and Poshan collieries has shown a decrease. The cost of construction for this line, however, will be exceedingly high, as some very mountainous country has to be crossed. A third line under consideration is 30 *li* long, extending from the Poshan colliery to the railway. Between these two points a light railway is now operated by a private concern, but freight rates are prohibitive, $4 being charged for carrying a ton of coal. The Kiao-tsi Railway tried to purchase this line, but negotiations failed owing to the price demanded..$600,000. It was then proposed to build a parallel line, but this project was abandoned at it involved much expenditure. The railway authorities were known to be again making efforts to purchase the existing line, failing which the construction of a new railway will be undertaken.

A TRIBUTE TO EUGENE CHEN FROM CANTON

(*Continued from page 169*)

of extrality might be rendered far more difficult by a change in the head of the Chinese government at the present moment. Their fear is not only unjustified but absolutely without foundation. The United National Government of China will respect all treaties made in good faith. It expects just and fair treatment on the part of foreign countries whose nationals in China are enjoying special privileges denied to Chinese citizens. We expect their sympathetic cooperation to assist China to recover her lost sovereign rights and to admit her as the equal of any of the independent states in the family of nations. China's foreign policy from this day onward will be conciliatory and friendly, and no more pinpricking but with goodwill toward all and malice toward noone.

We need the foreigners as well as the foreigners need the Chinese people. Many foreigners have made their permanent homes in China, especially in the more prosperous northern ports like Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow and Peiping. There is a definite charge against Chiang Kai-shek's regime, that he has tried to hustle the "foreign devils" out of China without even safe-guarding their rights, but foreigners will find no occasion to level the same charge at the United National Government of China.

Men and Events

Dr. H. H. Kung, former Minister of Industries, proceeded to Nanking by the morning express, Jan. 5.

Karl H. Von Wiegand, European manager of the Hearst news service, arrived in Shanghai during the week, travelling via Manchuria.

Dr. Hu Shih, well-known Chinese scholar and philosopher, arrived in Shanghai from Peiping on Jan. 5. He is staying at the Astor House.

William Yinson Lee was elected president of the free baby clinic in Chapei at the annual dinner party of the Young Men's Club held on Jan. 4.

J. E. Swan, head of Swan, Culbertson and Fritz, Shanghai investment brokers, departed during the week for a business trip to the United States.

Major W. E. Sauer, head of the American Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, has resigned his post. Major Sauer was among the founders of the Company in 1906.

A son (Arthur Wates) was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hughes at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, January 5. Mr. Hughes is a Municipal Councillor and an honorary director of the China United Assurance Society.

Dr. C. T. Wang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, is being mentioned for the post of Ambassador to Japan. Negotiations are in progress between China and Japan to raise the respective Legations to Embassies.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the retired Chairman of the National Government, arrived in Shanghai on Jan. 5 from Fenghua, Ningpo, aboard Gen Chiang's private amphibian airplane. She came here to receive medical treatment.

Sun Fo, president of the Executive Yuan, was in Shanghai during the early part of the week. While here he conferred with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, Wang Ching-wei and Ma Chao-tsing, the latter being the newly appointed mayor of the Nanking Municipality.

The Japanese naval forces in Shanghai held their New Year Review in Hongkew Park January 3. Besides the Marines and Landing Party, men from the warships *Tokiwa, Ataka, Hozu, Tenryo and Rakaze* took part, the total number on parade being over 1,200.

The entrance examinations of the Downtown School of Commerce of the University of Shanghai are announced to be held January 19. The Foreign Trade Association of China and the Institute of Scientific Management of China are cooperating in the conduct of the Downtown School.

An incident at Canton where a Japanese traveller was killed by Chinese coolies on the last day of 1931, has been settled by the mayor of Canton (Ching Tien-koo) calling on Japanese Consul General Suma, expressing regret and arranging to pay compensation to the family of the deceased.

The death occurred in Manchester, England, January 5, at the age of 85, of Charles P. Scott, governing director of the *Manchester Guardian*, the editorial chair of which he occupied with great distinction for 57 years, from 1872 to 1929. The *Guardian* has always been one of the leaders of the world's liberal thought.

Samuel Chang has succeeded Ziang-ling Chang as director of the department of intelligence and publicity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking. "Sammy," as he is familiarly called, was formerly connected with the *Kuo Min* news agency. Ziang-ling Chang has resumed his connection with the Ministry of Industries.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Montana, Jan. 4, introduced a bill at Washington providing for the establishment of a bi-metallic currency system in the United States, including the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold—in other words, reviving the controversy begun by William Jennings Bryan more than a quarter of a century ago.

News has been receievd by Miss Ting Shu Ching, General secretary of the Y. W. C. A. of China, from Froken Karen Raeder, National Secretary of that organization in Denmark, that as a result of the combined efforts of the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. in that country, the sum of Danish Kroner 82,000, (approximately Mex. $65,000) is available for flood relief in China.

Dr. Lo Wen-kan, the newly appointed Minister of Justice of the Nanking Government, arrived at Peiping on Jan. 4. Following his arrival he immediately proceeded to visit Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang and reported to him on details concerning the establishment of the new Government at Nanking and Nanking's policy towards the Manchurian problem.

Do not Blame the Telephone
for your own Error . . . (No. 2)

LIFT RECEIVER BEFORE MAKING A CALL

This is your means of switching on the current.

IF YOU MAKE A MISTAKE, REPLACE RECEIVER & BEGIN AGAIN

This sets mechanism back at zero.

REPLACE RECEIVER BEFORE MAKING NEXT CALL

It is equally important to set mechanism at zero each time a new call is to be made . . . .

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY

No. 59

SOCONY
FOR BEST
RESULTS
GASOLINE

New Books of Interest in the Far East

To Trade or Not to Trade with Russia—That Is the Question

Soviet Foreign Trade, Menace or Promise, by J. M. Budish and Samuel S. Shipman; Horace Liveright, Inc., New York, 1931. 276 pages, with index and sixty-one statistical tables.

This book is frank propaganda, favoring trade with Soviet Russia. Its two authors write for the Economic Division of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, which represents the leading Soviet trading and industrial organizations in America. The volume is one of several books on the Soviet Union which have been published recently in the United States. They are devoted to the Soviet economic system and to the Five-Year Plan. Foreign trade is only touched upon incidentally. Thus need was felt for a book dealing specifically with this question and the present volume is the answer of the Amtorg Trading Corporation to this need.

Being propaganda, the book pictures a contented, well cared-for Russian citizenry without rent burdens, antwpaə greatly reduced taxation. The peasant is "emanci'dht'i-d and the Soviet Plan is in working order. Fresh from, reading "Red Bread" by Hindus, we question some of the assertions of our two authors, who slip so smoothly over the bumps and obstacles of the Soviet roadway.

There is a refutation of conditions laid bare by the discredited "Whalen documents". The thesis of the book is that Russia's exports to the United States are almost entirely raw materials, produced by free labor under better conditions than have previously existed in Russia. These exported commodities give work to American industrial labor as they are chiefly used in manufacturing processes. Even wheat, now exported in less amounts than in pre-war Russia when it was often sorely needed at home, needs milling and is a life necessity.

What America Buys from the Soviets

The chief Soviet exports to the United States are treated separately, with tables to show their ratios of value, and other facts pertaining to production, demand, sale and distribution. The commodities are listed as follow: Manganese ore, furs, sausage casings, fish and caviar, lumber, pulpwood, rags, licorice root, anthracite coal, candy and safety matches. On the other hand Russia needs to import manufactured articles which she can purchase to advantage in America. These will be required for some years. Even with new Russian tractor factories, their output will be insufficient, and such and other aids to agriculture and industry will have to be imported for years to come.

"Dumping" is the subject of a twenty-four page chapter. The authors state that Soviet prices are based on the world price level. "Soviet domestic prices are of an entirely different nature than those in countries with capitalistic economics. They are not the effect of the interaction of demand and supply but are an effect of the planning system. In the Soviet Union domestic prices are more in the nature of bookkeeping arrangements, keeping the system of distribution in harmony with the all-embracing plan of the national economy, which covers both production and consumption." This looks well on paper, but in various other books where questions regarding the forced removals of peasants from their land because they do not fancy communal farms, are raised one gets far different pictures of conditions behind this "planning system" and its "bookkeeping arrangements". The following quotations are from this chapter: "The charges against Soviet foreign trade usually have little relation to the facts or to any valid economic considerations. This is clearly the case as regards the stories broadcast to the effect that the exports of Soviet wheat are carried on while the population is kept on starvation rations. Needless to say, these stories have no foundation in fact whatsoever. On the contrary, the per capita consumption of wheat in the U.S.S.R. has greatly increased, and the higher standard of living of the population has made it possible for it to shift largely from rye to wheat food. There is not a single fact by which the charges of dumping of Soviet commodities on the American market can be sustained. No amount of unreasonable denunciation and propaganda can alter the fact that Soviet products, far from constituting either a present or potential menace to American industry, are undoubtedly a benefit to this industry and to the American public at large."

The authors of this book feel that Russian trade with the United States is at the cross-roads, and wish its problems to be understood and faced. "Soviet-American trade is at the cross-roads. Both Soviet and American leaders in the commercial intercourse between the two countries do not fail to relaize the tremendous possibilities inherent in this trade...The Soviet Union has repeatedly announced its desire to develop its economic intercourse with other countries of the world on the basis of real mutuality. Any basis of difference that may exist in so far as the trade relations between the United States and the Soviet Union are concerned is certainly of a much less serious nature than the problems that have already been settled by joint conference between Soviet economic organizations and other countries. The Soviet market has proved to be a valuable one for the United States and some important American industries have been able to maintain a comparatively high level of production through the present depression largely through orders from the U.S.S.R. The carrying out of the Five-Year Plan will further increase the capacity of the Soviet Union for foreign goods and under normal conditions make it one of the most important consumers of the products of other countries."

December 28, 1931. G. B. S.

READERS of *The China Weekly Review* who may be interested in obtaining copies of any books which have been reviewed in these columns, may obtain them by sending their orders in care of *The Review*...If obtainable in Shanghai the books will be mailed immediately at retail prices prevailing in Shanghai, or if not obtainable here, they will be ordered from the publishers abroad. Send orders or inquiries to Book Editor, *The China Weekly Review*, 38 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.,

---

TOURISM IN THE NORTHWEST

(*Continued from page 184*)

conventions of literary and scientific associations, and also other gatherings.

(12) Exhibitions of native products, like the furs and skins of Kalgan and Paotau, and the copper wares of Tatung, should be held annually or at other fixed intervals to improve the economic conditions of the city and to attract buyers from outside places.

(13) A city should finally advertise extensively in travelling magazines and other popular publications having national and world-wide circulation to arouse the interest of people from other parts of China and foreign countries who may be looking for a place to spend their vacation or for sight-seeing purpose.

All cities will have their own difficulties and problems to meet. The best way is for each city government to cooperate with the people by all means in promoting their tourist business. Experts, along that line, should also be engaged to help in carrying out the work. It is only by mutual cooperation that a city may achieve fruitful results from its tourist trade.

Yenching University, Peiping, Dec. 31, 1931.

Who's Who in China

Yunchung Carl Tseo, lawyer, professor, and journalist; born at Ichang, Hupeh, 1888; studied at Boone College, Wuchang, for seven years, and in U. S. A. for nine years; received B. A. from Bates College; M. A. from Northwestern University; LL. B. cum laud. LL. M., D. C. L. from Chicago University Law School; taught at Boone College, Wuchang, three years, English scretary at Hupeh Bureau of Foreign Affairs half a year; taught at Chung Hua College, Hupeh Normal College, and Hupeh Telegraph School of Ministry of Communication, six years; principal of Hankow Y. M. C. A. School of Commerce, half a year; taught at Chunghua University, Wuchang, and at Hanyang Arsenal College of Ministry of War, one year; member of Order of Lincoln (*a law chapter*), U. S. A.; member of Cosmopolitan Club of Wu-Han; Chairman, Board of Director of Wuchang Y. M. C. A.; chairman and director of Yu-Hsien Girls Middle School, Hankow: member of Wu-Han Bar Association; dean and professor of law at Chunghua University, Wuchang; attorney-at-law at Hankow; managing editor of *Hankow Herald*, Hankow; address: *Hankow Herald*, Hankow; Hupeh.

Yunchung Carl Tseo
(Tsou Yun-Chung)
鄒昌熾字允中

鄒昌熾，字允中，湖北宜昌人，年四十三歲，肄業於武昌文華書院，畢業後，留學美國九年，畢業於美國培植大學授文學士，西北大學碩士，芝加高優獎法學士，法學碩士，博士；任武昌文華書院教授三年，湖北外交署英文秘書半年，交通部湖北電報學校，湖北師範學校，中華大學教授兼軍政部漢口兵工專校英文教授一年，美國林肯法學會會員，武漢國際友誼社，武昌青年會董事長，漢口育賢女中學董事長，武漢律師公會會員，武昌中華大學院長兼教授，漢口華洋律師，漢口自由西報社長，通信處，漢口自由西報社

Japanese Will Reimburse Andersen, Meyer & Co.

The *United Press* states that American and other business firms in Manchuria which were afraid they would lose all debts owed them by Chinese are happy again. The Japanese in control at Mukden have assumed full responsibility for almost all of these debts and are expected to settle all others in a short time. One of the largest of these debts was owed to Andersen, Meyer and Company, an American concern which sold the old Manchurian government a complete electric light plant at Antung. This plant was installed and put in operation last February. The Japanese Consulate-General has notified the American Consulate-General in Mukden officially that the Japanese Government assumes full responsibility for payment of this debt. General Honjo's headquarters has also unofficially assured consular officials in Mukden that the Kwantung army will assume responsibility of payment for all military equipment supplied to Marshal ChangHsueh-liang's arsenal, trench mortar works, and aviation service by foreign firms which has not yet been paid for. This is a large item. One British firm had just delivered 19 Moth planes to Marshal Chang in September, of which 12 were paid for. The Japanese confiscated them all.

BAZAAR
Attractions

H. B. Campbell
1265 Bubbling Well Road
(near Seymour Road)
Shanghai

The Products of "TRIANGLE" Brand are good, soft, clear and smart; suchas, FACE TOWELS, BATH TOWELS and BEDDING.

Sean You Zoo & Co., Ltd.
497, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

WHY NOT COME AND TRY
THE CHINESE Y.M.C.A. RESTAURANT
201 Szechuen Road
We serve First class European meals at moderate prices, From 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily.
Quick Lunch at 65 cents
Regular meals from 70 cents to $1.20
Short orders ANY STYLE
Special a la carte services are also maintained
Afternoon tea and pan-cakes our specialty
WHY NOT COME AND TRY?

EAT AT
Jimmy's
212 Szechuen Road
The only American Restaurant in Shanghai
TRY OUR WAFFLES
Branch at 105 Broadway
Open all Night

The
CHINESE NATION

Contents of Vol. III, No. 4

January 6, 1932.

EDITORIALS:
THE FALL OF CHINCHOW:
The League and Chinchow
Japan's Persistent Mendacity
The Future of Manchuria
General Chang and Chinchow
ARTICLES
Reflections on Geneva
H. Benson-Currie
French Policy in China
H. K. Han
The Problem of the Student
E. H. Anstice
DEPARTMENTS
CHINESE PRESS OPINION FINANCE & TRADE
NOTES OF THE WEEK RECONSTRUCTION TOPICS

PRICE: 20 cents a copy
On Sale At All News Stands And At The Officer Of The Publishers
THE CHINESE NATION PUBLISHING CO.
1c Kiukiang Road, Third Floor, Shanghai.

Death of Founder of China's Largest Department Store

The Late Mr. Kwok Bew

The death occurred in Shanghai January 3 of Kwok Bew, founder of the Wing On stores in China and Director of the Government Mint. He was born in Chungshan District, Kwantung, in 1868, but migrated with his family to Australia as a boy. His business talent asserted itself in many directions and when he returned to Canton in 1917 he had amassed a considerable fortune. Upon his return to China he set about the organization of the Wing On Company, which was the first large department store business to be operated by a Chinese in this country. Branches were established in Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai and all large outports until, today, the Wing On stores are known throughout the whole country. During his 30 years' residence in Australia he was a strong supporter of the Kuomintang and a loyal friend of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen to whose cause he contributed large sums. The deceased was a Christian and was buried in the Lien-yishan-chwang Cemetery, Chapei, following funeral services at 104 Great Western Road, on January 6.

Japanese Couple Murdered at Foochow---Destroyers Ordered to the Scene

Three Japanese destroyers were sent from Sasebo to Foochow during the week in consequence of a Chinese mob there having killed a Japanese teacher and his wife and assaulted two Japanese naval officers.

The two Japanese officers, both belonging to a Japanese cruiser stationed at Foochw, were assaulted and wounded in West Lake Park, where an anti-Japanese demonstration was being held. One of the officers was the commander of the cruiser. According to the Chinese version of the affair, the two officers, accompanied by the Japanese consul at Foochow visited the scene and tore down anti-Japanese posters. A clash occurred between the demonstrators, who were students of local universities, and the three Japanese, who were rescued by Chinese police and escorted to the Bureau of Public Safety. The Bureau was immediately surrounded by several hundred students, who demanded that the three Japanese should apologize. Finally, however, the provincial authorities and the local Japanese commander succeeded in escorting the three men safely back to the Japanese Consulate.

Chinese reports declare that two officers and the consul were wearing civilian clothes and at no time could their identity be detected.

Vice Ministers Appointed at Nanking

The following appointments of Vice Ministers were announced at Nanking during the week.

Foreign Office—Political vice-minister, Fu Ping-chan; permanent vice-minister, Dr. Kan Chai-hou:

Ministry of Industry—Political vice-minister, Kuo Chun-tao; Permanent vice-minister. Hou Shi-chin:

Ministry of Railways—Permanent vice-minister, Lou Chan-chao.

Ministry of Finance—Vice Minister, Ling Kong-hou.

Ministry of Communications—Political vice-minister, Chen Fu-mu.

Ministry of the Navy—Political vice-minister, Admiral Chen Chi-liang.

Home Affairs Department—Political vice-minister, Chen Chun; Permanent vice-minister, Wu Shun-ying.

Ministry of Justice—Political vice-minister, Ho Shih-cheng.

Permanent vice-minister, Chen Tien-shih.

Kien Shen-hai, former officiating minister of railways, has been today appointed secretary-general of the Executive Yuan; Chao Pai-lien has been appointed vice-chairman of Mongolian and Tibetan affairs committee and Teng Cheh-hsi has been appointed chairman of the opium suppression committee.

Lieutenant J. Moody Marries Faith Cole McLean

With Chaplain R. W. Truitt of the 4th Marines officiating, Mrs. Faith Cole McLean, former wife of Douglas McLean, stage and screen actor and screen director of note, became the wife of Lieutenant J. L. Moody, of the 4th Marines, in Shanghai, Jan. 5.

The ceremony was performed in the Cathay Mansions, where Lieutenant Moody resides. The honeymoon will be spent in Hongkong and Singapore. The bridegroom is the brother-inlaw of Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, the famous American star of the tennis courts.

Malayans in Shanghai for Soccer Series

For the past several years south-China has sent to Shanghai a soccer squad that has more than once showed the local boys that they play a better brand down in the rubber plantations. These dusky lads have always been the thorn in the side of the local Chinese teams by blasting their hopes for the Far-Eastern Championships. On paper they look exceptionally good this year and should make a clean sweep of their series. They play Chinan University today (January 9) and the powerful Tung Wha aggregation tomorrow (January 10). Both games will be played on the Pioneer Field, French Concession.

Trouble Threatens in Tientsin---Japanese Demand Young Marshal's Retirement

A special Mukden telegram to the *Shanghai Evening Post* Jan. 5 stated that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, who followed the League of Nation's non-resistance advice as a means of avoiding a Sino-Japanese war and who now is being criticized by the Nanking authorities for the loss of Manchurian territories, has received what is termed as another unofficial Japanese ultimatum warning him to retire, otherwise Japan will take further strong action.

What line of action Japan is likely to take is unknown, but according to Chinese newspapers in Tientsin, Japan is planning to further strengthen her force at Shanhaikwan, expelling Marshal Chang's 3,000 troops from that city.

In addition to this, it is said that Japan allegedly is planning to occupy the Chinese municipality of Tientsin and expel between 20,000 and 30,000 Chinese troops from Chinchow now stationed in the Lanchow District on the Peiping and Mukden Railway between Tientsin and Shanhaikwan.

Japanese troops at Tientsin have numbered 2,400 for the past several days and have been holding so-called demonstrations consisting of marches through the densely populated Chinese city, wearing full wartime campaign equipment.

Lieutenant General Kashii, commanding the troops at Tientsin, has notified the Chinese authorities of his intentions to hold a grand military review of all Japanese forces on January 8. It is thought that this is the date of expiration for the alleged ultimatum demanding Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's retirement.

Conditions in Tientsin outwardly are calm, but widespread uneasiness exists among the Chinese in expectation of further local complications due to the Sino-Japanese situation as well as the domestic political crisis.

Whether Marshal Chang is likely to retire, and who is likely to succeed him, if he does, has become an absorbing subject in Chinese and foreign circles in Tientsin due to the presence in Northern Chihli Province of many thousands to troops belonging to former Manchurian garrisons now without a home base, and who are surrounded by ambitious leaders and other factions anxious to occupy this territory.

The Peiping-Mukden Railway, which has been controlled for practically half its length by the Japanese military since the Japanese occupation of Chinchow still is closed to through traffic between Tientsin and Mukden.

Trains now are being dispatched only between Tientsin and Shanhaikwan. British officials connected with the line have dispatched representatives to Shanhaikwan for the purpose of conferring with Japanese staff officers, hoping to get the line reopened but the Tientsin station agent stated that no progress had been made and that there was little hope of reopening the line for the present.

In the meantime, travelers are being forced to proceed to Manchuria via Dairen on Japanese steamers and thence northward over the South Manchuria Railway.

No mails are dispatched to Manchuria from China Proper, thereby causing considerable congestion at the Tientsin Post Office.

According to reports from Harbin appearing in local Chinese newspapers, Chang Ching-hui, Harbin civil administrator, finally has accepted the Japanese request to become the governor of Heilungkiang Province, but it also is stated that General Ma Chun-shan, hero of the Nonni River Bridge battle, now at Hailun, still is adopting an uncertain attitude regarding Japan's request that he accept the military governorship of the Province under Chang Ching-hui.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Easy **Business Done 1,400,000 Shares**
January 6

1931-1932		Div.$ perSh.	STOCKS	Mon. Jan. 4	Tues. Jan. 5
High	Low				
23½	3¼	—	Adams Express	3¾	3⅞
182¾	63¾	*6.00	Allied Chemical & Dye	63¾	63⅛
42¾	10⅛	1.00	Allis Chalmers	10⅛	10¾
129¾	55⅝	*4.00	American Can	55⅝	55½
51¾	6⅝	—	American &ForeignPower	6½	6½
31½	3½	—	American& For. Power W.	3½	3⅜
58⅓	16	1.50	American Smelting	16	13⅝
201¾	109⅞	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	109⅞	109¼
132¾	65½	*5.00	American Tobacco "B"	67½	67
80¾	22	3.00	American Waterworks	25½	26¾
43¼	9⅜	—	Anaconda Copper	9⅜	9
87⅞	13⅜	4.00	Baltimore & Ohio	13⅜	13⅛
70⅜	17⅛	2.00	Bethlehem Steel	17⅛	16⅞
76½	35¾	*3.00	Borden Company	35¾	33⅞
30¾	9⅛	1.00	Borg Warner	9⅛	9
45¾	11	1.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	11	11½
131½	32⅝	—	Case J. I.	32⅝	32⅜
54⅛	14¼	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	14½	15¼
25¾	11¾	1.00	Chrysler	12⅝	12¾
20¾	5⅛	.30	Cities Service, Co.	5½	5½
45⅝	12⅛	1.50	Columbia Gas & Electric	12⅛	12
12	3⅜	.30	Commonwealth &Southern	3⅝	3⅛
2¾	⅜	—	" " warr.	9/16	½
10⅝	56⅝	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	56⅝	56¾
12	5	—	Continental Oil	6	5⅞
86⅝	36¼	*3.00	Corn Products	38	37½
5⅞	1	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	1¼	1¼
78¾	42¾	1.00	Drug Incorporated	48⅞	48½
107	51¼	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	Mutl.	48⅝
185¾	73⅞	5.00	Eastman Kodak	73⅞	74½
61	9	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	Mutl.	9¾
38⅜	2½	—	Fox Film "A"	2¾	2¾
54¾	22¾	1.00	General Electric	22¾	22½
56	29	3.00	General Foods	33¼	32
48	19¾	3.00	General Motors	19¾	19⅝
84⅛	20½	5.00	General Railway Signal	20½	21¼
38¾	9¼	—	Gillette	11	11¼
42½	15	2.50	Gold Dust	16⅞	17
20⅞	3½	—	Goodrich Rubber	4¼	Mutl.
52¾	14	3.00	Goodyear Tire& Rubber	14⅛	13¾
22⅝	5⅜	1.00	Granby	Mutl.	5¾
62½	16	4.00	International Cement	Mutl.	15
4	½	—	International Combu. Eng.	Mutl.	Mutl.
60½	22½	2.50	International Harvester	23	22¼
20⅛	7⅛	.20	International Nickel	7½	7⅜
38¾	7¼	.60	International Tel.& Tel.	7¼	7
80¾	15¾	3.00	Johns Manville	16⅛	16⅜
31⅛	9⅝	.50	Kennecott	10⅜	10¼
27¾	4¼	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	5	4⅞
91¾	40	4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	46	46
63½	24½	3.00	Loew's: Inc	24¾	24⅛
21⅞	10	1.20	Lorillard P. Co. (com.)	12⅛	12⅛
19	4⅛	—	Ludlum Steel	4⅛	3
29¼	6¾	—	Montgomery Ward	7⅛	7⅝
40⅞	14⅜	2.00	Nash Motors	15⅝	16⅜
14¾	5	4.0	Nevada Consolidated Co.	5½	5⅛
132¼	25⅝	—	New York Central	25⅝	26⅛
11	2½	—	North American Aviation	2¾	Mutl.
54⅞	29⅝	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	32⅞	33
11⅞	3⅞	.40	Packard Motors	4	4
50¼	6	10%S	Paramount—Publix Corp	6⅝	7⅛
64	16⅞	2.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	17⅛	17½
8½	1¾	.40	Pennroad Corporation	2⅛	2¼
16⅝	4¼	—	Phillips Petroleum	4¼	4¼
96	50¼	3.40	Public Service of N.Jersey	50½	50⅝
27½	4	—	Radio Corporation	4	4⅛
24½	¾	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	5½	5¼
54½	32⅝	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	33	33
63¼	30⅛	2.50	Sears Roebuck	30⅛	30
10¼	2⅞	—	Shell Union	2⅞	3
23⅜	6⅞	—	Simmons Company	7¼	7¼
26½	8¾	1.00	Socony-Vacuum Corp.	9	8⅞
54½	28⅝	2.00	SouthernCaliforniaEdison	29⅞	29⅝
88⅜	28⅝	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	25⅝	26¼
53½	26⅛	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	26⅜	26⅜
36¼	10½	2.00	Texas Corporation	11¼	11½
55¾	19⅝	3.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	21¼	21
18	2⅛	—	Trans America	2¼	2½
72	23⅝	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	28½	28⅛
205⅛	68	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	68	67
38⅞	10⅛	—	United Aircraft & Transp't	10⅛	10
31¼	7⅞	.75	United Corporation	8	8
37½	16	1.20	United Gas Improvement	17⅝	17¾
20⅜	2⅞	—	U.S. Rubber	4	3½
152⅜	36¼	4.00	U.S. Steel	36¼	36¼
76¾	11¼	—	Vanadium	11⅞	12½
20⅜	2¼	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	2⅜	2¼
107¾	20¼	2.50	Westinghouse E. & M.	20¼	20⅞
72⅝	36¾	2.40	Woolworth	37	37⅜
*plus extras			Call Money	3½%	3½%

SWAN, CULBERTSON & FRITZ

Swan Culbertson & Fritz
Investment Securities—Local & Foreign
Safe Deposit Facilities
New York stock quotations received daily
Sassoon House Telephones 11200 (4 lines)

Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 30th December, 1931.

The market was closed on Friday and Saturday for the Christmas holidays which naturally restricted business this week. Rates for Silver and Exchange have been gradually declining, though generally somewhat inactive conditions prevailed. Native Bank interest is high, and looks like remaining so for some time.

The London/New York Cross rate has varied between 3 43 and 3.41⅜. The Yen Cross rate has fallen from 40 85 to 36.00.

Silver:—On the 24th inst. opened are at 19 13/16d. for spot and 20⅛d. forward and U S $ 0.30⅜, and closes today at 20d, 20 3/16d, and U.S. $ 0.30¼. There has been no special feature, and all markets are described as very quiet.

Exchange:—The official T/T rate on London opened on the 24th inst 1/11¼d; was reduced to 1/11d. yesterday and today unchanged.

The market on the 24th inst, opened with sellers at 1/11⅝d, U.S. $ 33⅝ and Yen 118, and improved to 1/11¾d, U.S. $ 33¾. Subsequently easier rates prevailed down to 1/11½d, U.S. $ 33½ and 122 but at the close improved once more to close at 1/11 11/16d, U.S. $ 33¾ and Yen 120. On resuming after Christmas Holidays on the 28th we opened with sellers at 1/11⅝d, U S $ 33¾ and Yen 120 and firmed up to 1/11¾d. for near, 34 and 119. After a quiet afternoon closing rates again became 1/11⅝d, U.S. $ 33¾ and Yen were quoted at 110. Gold Bars opened at 679 and closed 676.

Our Stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 60,891,000 a decrease of Tls. 850,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 190,190,000 an increase of $ 2,050,000
Estimated value Tls. 197,827,000 as against Tls. 214,679,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for Nov.	Thursday Dec. 24	Friday Dec. 25	Saturday Dec. 26	Monday Dec. 28	Tuesday Dec. 29	Wed. Dec. 30
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/9 245	1/11¼			1/11¼	1/11¼	1/11
D/Dfts ,,	-	1/11¼			1/11¼	1/11¼	1/11
4 m/s ,,	—	1/11 5/16			1/11 5/16	1/11 5/16	1/11 1/16
T/T on India	116,700	127¾	BANK	BANK	127¾	127¾	126½
T/T on France	842,720	844			848	848	836
T/T on N.Y.	32,960	33⅛			33⅛	33⅛	32⅝
T/T on Demand		33⅛			33⅛	33⅛	32⅝
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		139½			139½	139½	137½
T/T on H'kong	76.5275	75¼			75¼	75½	75½
T/T on Japan	149 930	125 nom.	HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY	123 nom	117 nom.	110½
T/T on Batavia	82.350	82½			82½	28½	nom.
T/T on Straits	133 040	121			121	121	82
Ck's buying rates							121½
4 m/s B/L. Cred. & D/A	1/10 805						
4m/s B/L D/P	—						
6m/s ,, B/L Cred & D/A							
4m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P							
4m/s N.Y. Lc.							
4m/s ,, Docs.	—						

† Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Dec. 24	Dec. 25	Dec. 26	Dec 28	Dec. 29	Dec. 30
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence						
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	19 13/16	HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY	20	20	20
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	G.$ 30⅝ Tls.			G.$.30⅝ Tls.	G.$.30⅜ Tls.	G.$.30¼ Tls.
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch) ....Nominal	675 Tls.			676 Tls.	691 Tls.	687 Tls.
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	112^{60} Tls.			112^{60} Tls.	112^{60} Tls.	112^{60} Tls.
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	72.2625			72.3	72.2375	72.1875
*Closing Price in London for Previous day	3%			5%	4%	4%
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount		6%
Bank of France rate of discount		2½%
London open Market of Dis,	3 m/s	5⅝%
,, ,,	4 ,,	5¾
,, ,,	6 ,,	5⅞

London on Paris	T/T	87.30
New York on London	T/T	342⅛
Bombay on London	T/T	1/6⅛
Hongkong on London	T/T	1/5¾
Kobe on London	T/T	2/2nom.

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

December 31, 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	38	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	75	7.09
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	44½	—
Canadian National Railway Co...	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	79	6.50
Chile Government	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	11	—
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	60	10.88
City of Yokohama	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	64	9.71
German General Electric (A.E.G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	25	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	25⅞	—
Greek Government ..	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	34½	—
Japanese Government ..	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	79½	8.57
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	86	8.46
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd...	6 % July 1, 1954	10½	—
Nord Railway Co... ..	6½% Oct. 1, 1950	96	6.88
Norwegian Hydro-Electric Nitrogen Corp. ..	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	53	11.02
Oriental Development Co.	5½% Nov. 1, 1958	60¼	9.67
Paris-Lyons-Med. Railroad Co.	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	97	7.26
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	42	—
Republic of Finland ..	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	40	—
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	6	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. ..	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	29½	—
Saxon Public Works ..	6½% May 1, 1951	18⅜	—
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6½% Dec. 1, 1946	25	—
Toho Electric Power Co. Notes (Japan) ..	6 % July 1, 1932	95	16.84
Tokyo Electric Light Co. (Japan)	6 % June 15, 1953	48	—
Ujigawa Electric Power Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	64½	12.41
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 1, 1957	17	—
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	9⅜	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	15¼	—
Belgian National Rwy. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (Amn. Shares)	62	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	17½	—
Socony-Vacuum Cor-	Common Stock	8⅝	—
United Aircraft and Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	10¼	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	26	—
Cuban Dominican Sugar Corp.	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	5½	—
Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp.	7 % Cum. Pfd. Stock	3½	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	15½	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	60	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1913/60	62	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913/60	60	—
Chinese Government (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	40	—
Shanghai-Nanking Railway..	5 % 1904/08	37½	—
Shanghai - Hangchow-Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	63½	—
Hukuang Railway.. ..	5 % 1911/1951	19	—
Tientsin-Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/09	15	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct are not guaranteed.

Subscribe to
The China Weekly Review
$12.00 per year

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands;

BORDEAUX MARU November 2.

(Agents; Showa Shipping Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Hides, Bull	,,	127
Paper, Bond	*Pls.*	781
Raisins	,,	3,000
Sulphur	,,	168
Sugar, Milk	,,	15
Timber:		
Laths	*Pcs.*	498,900
Hardwood Logs	*Sup ft.*	91,360

PRESIDENT TAFT, November 3.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co)

From U. S. of America.

Copper Ingots	*Pls.*	1,260
Lead, Pig	,,	839
Apples, Fresh	,,	936
Flour, Wheat	,,	926
Hams	,,	8
Herrings, Salt	,,	14
Macaroni	,,	5
Milk, Evaporated	,,	276
Paper, Common, Newsprints, in Rolls	,,	3,751
Wood Pulp, Chemical	,,	1,692
Motor-cars, Used	*Pcs.*	1
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor-cars	,,	5
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	25
Canned Salmon	*Doz.*	120
Timber, Softwood:		
Clear	*Sup.ft.*	67,954

KWANSAI MARU November 4.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Artificial Silk and Cotton Piece Goods	*Yds.*	62
Iron, Old	*Pls.*	306
Antifriction Metal	,,	87
Sulphur Black	,,	247
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,294
Wax, Paraffin	,,	9,976
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
ForMotorCars&Trucks	,,	43
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	600
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs.* 111	*G. Units*	10,192
Infants' Foods	,,	1,041
Machinery	,,	1,404

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, November 4.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America,

Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Ningpo	*Pls.*	8
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	662
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled and Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai *Bls.* 125	,,	122.31
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Dairen, etc *Bls.* 170	,,	177.62
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai ...... *Bls.* 20	,,	20.08
Brassware	,,	8
Feathers, Duck	,,	7
Hair, Human	,,	52
Seed, Sesamum	,,	50
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	*Pcs.*	1,000
Hats, Hemp	,,	6,000

HEIAN MARU, November 5.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Wheat	*Pls.*	28,500

BORGESTAD, November 5.

(Agents: Canadian Trading Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	*Sup.ft.*	3,482,129
Merchantable	,,	179,050

KUROHIME MARU, Nov. 7.

(Agents: Yamashita Kisen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Paper, Bond	*Pls.*	225
Wheat	,,	107,325
Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	*Sup.ft.*	264,780
Merchantable	,,	68,317
Clear	,,	64,978

ATLANTA CITY, November 9.

(Agents: U. S. Steel Products Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls.* 17,600	***Pls.***	54,177
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Sheets	*Pls.*	4,898
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	6,808
,, ,, Scrapes	,,	300
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	7,258
Steel, Bamboo	,,	1,676
Carbon Black	,,	211
Soda, Caustic	,,	1,006

PRESIDENT POLK, November 9.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls.* 400	*Pls.*	1,448
,, Thread, other kinds	,,	150
Aluminium Sheets	,,	315
Canned Asparagus	,,	88
,, Fruits, Table	,,	13
Grapes, Fresh	,,	41
Leather, Cals, Coloured	,,	8
Milk, Evaporated	,,	74
Oranges, Fresh	,,	142
Paper Printing (Wood free)		81
Petrolatum	,,	231
Pitch	,,	620
Raisins	,,	47
Shrimps, Dried	,,	158
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,696
Chocolate	*Lb.*	644
Bedsteads	*Pcs.*	54
Motor-cars	,,	14
Motor-truck Chassis	,,	12
Oil, Linseed	*Galls.*	225
,, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	434
Paints	,,	45
Varnishes	,,	30
Machinery	*GUnits*	6,298
Motor Cars, and Trucks, Parts of	,,	5,812

EMPRESS OF ASIA, Nov. 10.

Agents: Canadian Pacific S. S. Co., Ltd.

From U. S. of America.

Motorc-ars	*Pcs.*	5
Bacon	*Pls.*	45
Apples, Ereoh	,,	23
Ink, Printing '	,,	228
Wood Pulp, Chemical	,,	101

KASAGI MARU, November 13.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American.., *Bls.* 501	*Pls.*	1,729
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	1

RABY CASTLE, November 13.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Nails, Cut	*Pls.*	735
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	45
,, ,, Strips	,,	204
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength..	,,	2,000
Paper, Waxep	,,	71
Soda, Hydrosulphite of	,,	131
Sulphur Black	,,	961
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	11,430
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs.* 369	*G. Units*	35,505

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, Nov. 14.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Waterproof Cloth, Rubbered	*Yds.*	307
,, Raw *Bls.* ... 500	*Pls.*	1,700
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Washers	*Pls.*	11
Zinc Plates	,,	53
Apples, Fresh	,,	87
Canned Asparagus	,,	33
,, Awabi	,,	233
Borax	,,	504
Butter	,,	6
Cheese	,,	4
Coffee	,,	6
Canned Fruits	,,	354
Fruits, Dried	,,	21
Glucose	,,	154
Grapes, Fresh	,,	130
Gum Arabic	,,	4
Ink, Printing	,,	14
Macaroni, in bulk	*Pls.*	86
Milk, Evaporated	,,	20
Newspapers, Old	,,	1,260
Oranges, Fresh	,,	22
Paints, Unclassed	,,	51
Prunei, Dried	,,	88
Rope, Hemp	,,	6
Shrimps, Dried	,,	348
Sugar, Dutch Standard No. 18 and over	,,	16
Sugar of Milk	,,	84
Sulphur Black	,,	108
Twine, Hemp	,,	3
Ultramarine	,,	4
Chocolate	*Lb.*	884
Bedsteads, Iron	*Pcs.*	16
Lemons, Fresh	,,	29,150
Machines, Knitting	,,	1
Motor-cars	,,	11
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor-cars	,,	92
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
ForMotor-cars&Trucks	,,	92
Backing Powder	*Doz.*	393
Canned Beans and Peas	,,	156
,, Salmon	,,	92
,, Goods, Unclassed	,,	125
Shoes	*Pairs*	928
Cigarettes	*Mille*	2,120
Paints:		
Enamels	*Galls.*	10
Varnishes	,,	100
Unclassed	,,	656
Infants' Foods	*G. Units*	4,595
Machinery, & Parts of	,,	26,694
Motor-cars, Parts of	,,	2,129

HOYEISAN MARU, Nov 14.

(Agents: Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Timber, Ordinary, Sawn, Softwood	*Sup.ft.*	618,319

VERNON CITY, November 16.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Wheat	*Pls.*	124,125

DRYDEN, November 16.

(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw... *Bls.* 2,275	*Pls.*	8,382
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	367
Carbon Black	,,	492
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	7,982

AJAX, November 17.

(Agents: Butterfield & Swire.)

Ftom U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls.* 2,700	*Pls.*	9,701
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipes	*Pls.*	88
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Rope	,,	122
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	30
Gum Resin	,,	5,120
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	6,309
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
ForMotorCars&Trucks	*Pcs.*	5
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
ForMotorCars&Trucks	,,	60
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	11,857

IWATESAN MARU, Nov. 17.

(Agents: Moller & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Wheat	*Pls.*	124,830

PRESIDENT TAFT, Nov. 17.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Hay	*Pls.*	84
Hand-bags	*Pcs.*	600

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, November 18.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain	*Pls.*	840
Apples, Fresh	,,	2,583
Flour, Wheat	,,	1,121
Milk, Condensed	,,	540
Paper, Bond	,,	263
,, Common, Newsprint	,,	1,166
,, Writing	,,	15
Potatoes, Fresh	,,	40
Wood Pulp, Chemical	,,	1,310
Baking Powder	*Doz.*	100
Timber: Laths	*Pcs.*	75,900
Motor-trucks,	,,	10
Motor-cars	,,	4
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
ForMotorCarsandTrucks	,,	103

ASAMA MARU, November 18.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America

Cotton, Raw:		
American ... *Bls.* 700	*Pls.*	2,450

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers
From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, as well as commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow, known as the "Garden City of the Orient," Wusih, the picturesque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the "Gate of the Yangtze River," and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagoda situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with such picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the "Switzerland of China." Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai North Station.

Would You Like to Make the Acquaintance of 1,200 Leading Chinese Men and Women?

Of course you would—and the opportunity is now available through the publication of the Fourth Edition of "Who's Who in China," the most complete and most useful book of the kind ever published in the Chinese Republic.

The original publication of the first edition of this book more than ten years ago was inspired by a desire to become acquainted with the men and women who were at that time responsible for affairs in the Republic. Since that time the book has grown until the present edition, the consummation of three years of work, contains the pictures and biographical sketches and latest addresses of some 1,200 men and women of China—leaders in the fields of business, finance, education, government service, the professions, etc.

The Men and Women You Will Want To Know and the Men and Women Whom You Should Know!

One would not think of residing in, or doing business on a large, or even moderate scale in any country without making a serious effort to know and understand the political, business, financial and professional leaders of that country. This is particularly true in China where peoples of different races, civilizations, nationalities and customs come in contact. Aside from the interest of foreigners in this country it is also of interest to the Chinese people because it acquaints them with the men and women who are directly responsible for developments in their own country.

The Fourth Edition of Who's Who in China is now available at all recognized bookstores at the introductory price of $10 a copy. Later the price will be advanced to $12, but by ordering now you may take advantage of the reduced price. In case a book store is not available, attach your check or postal order to the coupon and a copy will be mailed to you immediately.

Please fill out the attached form and mail immediately.

(ATTACH THIS COUPON TO YOUR CHECK)

MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Publishers of
WHO'S WHO IN CHINA
(Biographies of Prominent Chinese)
38 Avenue Edward VII
SHANGHAI.

....*1931.*

Please mail to the undersigned......copies of "Who's Who in China" at the introductory price of $10 a copy. Check is attached herewith.

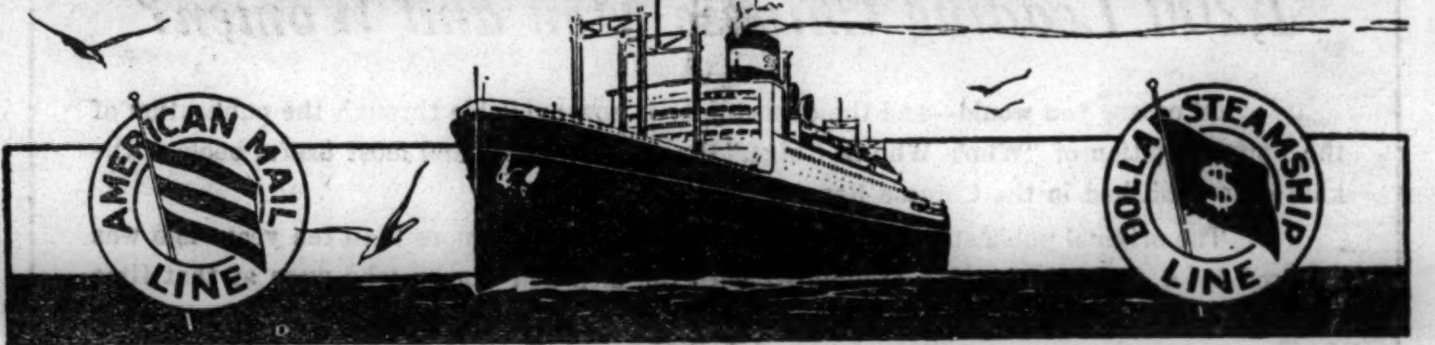
Name...

Address...

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office
as a newspaper for transmission with
special marks privileges in China.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE
And AMERICAN MAIL LINE



Fortnightly Sailings to San Francisco Los Angeles Havana and New York

The Sunshine Route via Honolulu

Sailings from Shanghai

Pres. Hoover Jan. 8
Pres. Jackson Jan. 22
Pres. Mckinley Feb. 5
Pres. Grant Feb. 19
Pres. Lincoln Mar. 4
Pres. Coolidge Mar. 18

Fortnightly Sailings to Seattle

The Short fast route

Sailings from Shanghai

Pres. Taft Jan. 13
Pres. Jefferson Jan. 26
Pres. Madison Feb. 9
Pres. Cleveland Feb. 23
Pres. Taft Mar. 8
Pres. Jefferson Mar. 22

Fortnightly Sailings to New York

Via Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples and Marseilles

Round the World

Sailings from Shanghai

Pres. Monroe Jan. 20
Pres. Van Buren Feb. 3
Pres. Garfield Feb. 17
Pres. Polk March 2
Pres. Adams March 16
Pres. Harrison March 20

Attractive New Rates.

Shanghai to Seattle

	First Class	Special Class
One Way	G.$331.00	185.00
All Year Round trip	579.00	———
Summer Round trip	496.00	277.00

Shanghai to San Francisco

	First Class	Special Class
One Way	G$346.00	G$215.00
All Year Round trip	605.00	———
Summer Round trip	519.00	322.00

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES **AMERICAN MAIL LINE**

ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING 3 CANTON ROAD TELEPHONE 15309